

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. VI

NEW YORK, MARCH 31, 1920

No. 13

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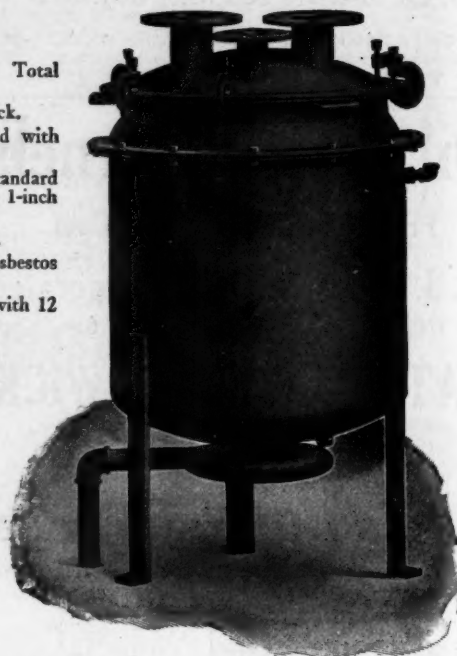
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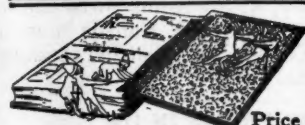
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SHIPS AND EXPORTS

Ships are trump cards in the international game of trade, and it is curious that leaders in our chemical industry, who know well that export business won in the very teeth of competition is essential to our chemical development, are so indifferent to the general problems of shipping. There is a widespread sentiment among our manufacturers in favor of an American merchant marine, and yet, except in professional shipping circles, a definite proposal to help revive the now-dead German shipping at the expense of the prospects of American shipping raises not even the faintest echo of a protest. Under this scheme American vessels—the seized German passenger ships and American-built cargo steamers—would restore and maintain the Hamburg trade routes to the West Indies, Central and South America, Africa and the Orient until Germany builds ships and resumes her ocean-carrying activities. This proposal is a part of the general campaign to give to Germany the help that she must have to survive as an economic and political unit. This help she must have, and even the chemical industry, although help to Germany is raising up an always dangerous competitor, does not begrudge proper assistance. But the re-establishment at American expense, in both the financial and the commercial meanings of the word, of direct trade connections with great ports of the world's largest consuming markets, is carrying charity to the point of reckless extravagance. German shipping interests have been most influential and effective aids to German makers of fertilizers, dyes, and heavy chemicals. Their efforts by means of embargoes, and preferential rates have not, even long before 1914, always been sanctioned by international trade law, nor can international morality approve of their espionage and propaganda. For us to restore, of our own accord and with our own dollars and ships, these interests is not a proposal that should appeal very strongly to American chemical manufacturers.

THE QUININE BOOMERANG

The profit which the Dutch East Indian quinine interests have made during the last few years, is perhaps the very thing which may eventually "kill the goose that lays the golden eggs." Nothing will induce capital into a field more quickly than the prospect of large profits and with the spread of the cultivation of cinchona in other parts of the world, the Java industry is very likely to find dividends of fifty and one hundred per cent dwindling materially. It may take ten years and it may take twenty, but as sure as the Dutch syndicate, and the English one as well, continue their policy of "getting all they can while the getting is good,"

other interests will be attracted to the field. Java is apt some day to find herself with worthy competitors in the quinine race.

South America, the original home of cinchona, has never amounted to much as far as producing a bark suitable for the extraction of quinine. Cinchonidine and cinchonine are the chief alkaloids in this bark with quinine running mostly under one or two per cent. This however, means nothing, for with the introduction of the bark industry into Java not a cinchona tree of any kind grew there, and the industry was developed from transplanted South American trees. In South America the trees are present and it is merely a question of cultivation, as in Java, to bring up the quinine content of the bark and proportionately reduce the other alkaloids.

With the news that a tract of 800,000 acres of land in Peru on the upper tributaries of the Amazon, has been secured by Japanese interests for the purpose of cinchona cultivation and the extraction of quinine at the source, the possibilities of South America as a rival of Java are apparent. The success of Japanese ventures in cinchona in Central and South America will naturally depend greatly upon the policy of the Dutch and British syndicates in coming years as to whether they will take profits "to the hilt" or pursue a policy of low prices as the best means of discouraging competition in other parts of the world. As things are going at the present time, Java interests apparently are doing all in their power to keep quinine and the bark in a position which is likely to foster a widespread development of the South American industry. The Japanese have the capital, the labor and the patience to develop the field, and while the Java syndicates are going blithely on their way, something more of discretion to-day and less of exorbitant profits might be the best kind of insurance for the future.

WATCH YOUR ALCOHOL

The Revenue Department's instructions to examining officers who inspect establishments holding permits for the use of alcohol for non-beverage purposes are of interest to all manufacturers and indicate a disposition to treat reputable concerns with consideration and give as little trouble as possible. Precautions are taken, however, to prevent advantage being taken of the situation by unscrupulous firms with ulterior motives. Among the observations to be recorded by the revenue officers are the length of time the business has been established, previous occupation and reputation of the proprietor; whether a chemist or pharmacist is employed; the manner in which the alcohol is stored; volume and character of the business, and character and business of the customers; and finally whether the product is in reality sold, distributed and purchased in good faith as either a medicinal or toilet preparation, or flavoring extract.

These requirements do not seem unreasonable, and they will be accepted by manufacturers in the spirit in which they are issued, as a protection

against infringement of the law by "moonshiners" who attempt to fool the Government by working in the daylight under the guise of legitimate manufacturers.

USE OF UNTRUE LABELS

The injunction issued by Judge Hand of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York restraining a New York manufacturer of perfumes from using the word "Paris" upon his scents except with the words "made in New York" in immediate juxtaposition to the word "Paris," and of equal size, will be a blow to makers who have used Paris labels on American-made perfumes on the assumption that American women prefer the imported article.

The ruling is in keeping with decisions along this line relating to the use of a geographic term, a Milwaukee miller having been enjoined from using the word "Minneapolis" on his flour, and tobacco men from calling their cigars "Key West" when not made there. The attorney for the New York defendant in the perfumery case argued that the plaintiff, a French house, had no monopoly of the words "Paris" or "France," but the court held that the use of a foreign label deceived the public even if the ingredients had been imported from France. However, we are eating Swiss cheese that is not made in Switzerland, Canada mutton that is not raised in Canada, and Bologna sausages not stuffed in Bologna, Italy.

NEW YORK PRICES IN 1797

Prices on some commodities which we suppose in this day to be very high are not when compared with those of a century ago. The following prices are taken from the "Commercial Advertiser" of October 1st, 1797.

Copper in sheets, lb.	\$.29
Cotton Georgia ....	.25
Flour Superfine, bbl.	7.50
Gunpowder, English, 25 lb.	10.00
American	9.00
Hog Lard, lb. ....	.14
Indigo, Spanish	1.63
French	1.00
Carolina (dull) ....	.37
Iron, Pig, ton	30.00
Logwood	50.00
Lead, Pig, cwt.	5.00
White dry	12.50
in oil	12.00
Oil, Linseed, gal. ....	.81
Sugar, White, lb. ....	.14
Lump ....	.27
Turpentine, bbl.	2.62

The most interesting items on the list are the alcoholic beverages, with French brandy at \$1.12@1.50 per gallon, Spanish brandy at \$1.02@1.25 per gallon, Jamaica rum at \$1.28@1.35 per gallon and an endless assortment of imported wines quoted at less than \$1.00 per gallon.

The Kentucky Legislature has before it bills introduced intended to direct the sale of drugs and liquors for medicinal purposes. Some of the bills would have drugs containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol sold only on a physician's certificate or prescription.

Chemicals Used in Glass Making

Production Sold Ahead and Prices of Chief Raw Materials Are Tending Upward

GLASS manufacturers and other consumers of potassium carbonate are not likely to feel the effects of the present stringency and high prices during 1920, because when supplies of potash from Germany were cut off, chemical ingenuity in this country devised substitutes that proved to be of such advantage that the carbonate is no longer essential, at least not absolutely necessary in making glass. However, the markets on various other chemicals that enter into the manufacture of glass should be carefully studied by the purchasing agent, not only as to price, but also as to quality, which is a very important factor to be considered in buying raw materials.

The buyer of chemicals, such as silica, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate, sodium chloride, limestone, charcoal or coal, and white arsenic should know something about the degree of fineness of the chemical as well as the chemical composition, which can be determined by analysis. Melting points should be determined as well as the temperature of dissociation, providing the same takes place. A mixture of two or more of the compounds should be heated to a high temperature, and it should be carefully noted whether any of the reactions are incomplete. Possible impurities should be carefully taken into consideration, together with the effect of these impurities upon the finished product.

Selection of Raw Materials

Great care should be taken in the selection of the sand which is the principal source of silica. Only purest varieties of white sand are adaptable for glass manufacturing, as the iron in ordinary sand is more or less intact and is likely to impart a greenish color to the finished product. In certain glass, iron is permissible. In ordinary window glass, sand containing one-half per cent of iron in the oxide state may be used, but for plate glass or crystal glass, only a trace. The addition of certain chemicals, such as manganese dioxide, has a more or less neutralizing effect upon the iron. In ordinary glass bottles, sand containing as high as two per cent iron is permissible. Sodium sulphate is used sometimes in place of sodium carbonate, and then care should be taken that all traces of iron are removed. This can be accomplished with the use of lime. Potash should be purified by treatment with alcohol. Lime in the form of the carbonate or hydrated oxide is used, but care should be maintained that the flint particles in the carbonate are not of large size, as particles may be enclosed in the finished product. In limestone, magnesia should be guarded against, as its presence is very likely to produce a hard and viscous glass. In certain glass this chemical is added because of its hardening quality. Alumina is also used for its hardening effect, being added as the hydrate. Practically every chemical that enters into the manufacture of glass should be thoroughly examined and precaution taken against the buying of odd lots. Quality should come first, but the market should at all times be under the close observation of the buyer.

Prices Advancing

Soda ash is advancing rapidly in sympathy with caustic soda. Production is already being sold ahead, and offers are less numerous. Fluorspar is practically off

the open market, and production is greatly curtailed, which accounts for the strong position of hydrofluoric acid, which has advanced sharply. Feldspar is in light supply, and offerings are limited on all grades. Arsenic is in practically the same position. Spot material has been advancing rapidly, and the market presents a very "bullish" appearance on this year's business. Domestic production is tied up, and very little imported material is to be found in the market. Sodium sulphate is in limited supply, and an advance in price is probable. In short, all chemicals of interest to the glass manufacturer will bear watching.

Production is entirely inadequate to meet consuming requirements. The cost of labor in the chemical industry has increased over one hundred per cent in the last three or four years, thus necessitating an increase in the cost of the manufactured product. Raw materials are higher, and with the coal situation and labor unrest upsetting conditions, the manufacturers cannot avoid advancing prices.

The coming year will bring heavier demands from foreign consumers, and the tonnage shipped for export will in all probability be greater than ever, which may bring a stringency in supplies for domestic use.

Chemical Production Sold Ahead

Production of many chemicals has been sold well into 1920. Contract orders of large tonnage for domestic consumption are constantly being turned down, because of the inadequate facilities. Many plants that were closed after the war have been started again, but the supply is not in keeping with consuming requirements. Manufacturers refuse to quote on deliveries extending three or four months ahead, realizing that to commit themselves at this time would be unwise. However, some contracts have been closed, and in many cases the requirements for 1920 are triple those of 1919.

When manufacturers, salesmen and sales managers of leading chemical concerns take this view of the situation, it would seem good business judgment for the buyer of chemicals to accept contract business over the coming year when the opportunity offers. There are buyers who have signified their intention of purchasing from month to month, or relying upon the open market price, hoping that the stringency will end soon. Foreign competition is discussed in the trade, but it is not believed that it will have much effect on prices. The foreign manufacturers have their hands full supplying consumers in their own country.

The Army and Navy helium plant near Fort Worth, Tex., is approaching completion and will be in actual operation by the end of the summer. This plant is intended to supply helium gas for the United States balloon service, and is said to be the only one of its kind. The Government is expending approximately \$5,000,000 on the plant, including the 10-inch pipe line from the Petrolia field, where the gas is obtained from which the helium gas is extracted. This line is 96 miles long and was completed in May, 1919, at a cost of \$1,600,000. It has a daily capacity of 10,000,000 cubic feet.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL COMPANY EARNS \$4,426,264, OR \$10.54 PER SHARE

President Harrison Says Operations of U. S. Industrial Chemical Co. Were Seriously Interfered with by Failure of Government to Settle Claims for War Supplies—Alcogas a Success

The U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.'s earnings in 1919 amounted to \$4,426,264, as compared with \$14,073,102 in the preceding year. After tax reserves and charges the balance available for dividends was \$2,415,858, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$10.06 a share on the \$24,000,000 common stock outstanding on Dec. 31. At the close of the previous year the amount available for the common dividends on the \$12,000,000 stock then outstanding was equivalent to \$51.67 a share. After dividends the surplus last year amounted to \$494,858, as compared with \$4,281,309 in the preceding year. The total surplus of the company now stands at \$12,493,208.

The reserve for Federal taxes in the present report is \$375,802, whereas the same item called for \$6,998,183 in the preceding year. The balance sheet shows an increase of cash on hand from \$1,648,573 at the close of 1918 to \$3,352,213. Holdings of Liberty bonds of \$2,151,390 are, however, some \$2,000,000 less than in the preceding year. In speaking of the new fuel which the company has been perfecting as a substitute for gasoline, the report says:

"Our fuel Alcogas for internal combustion engines was satisfactorily proved as to efficiency and economy in the mail plane service between New York and Washington, as well as in operations of automobiles and trucks. A large fuel-mixing plant is nearing completion in Baltimore, so that the company will be in a position to market through Alcogas any surplus production of alcohol."

In his remarks to stockholders Frederic M. Harrison, president, said: "The claims referred to last year as pending adjustment with governments have not yet been determined, and therefore again are not included in the annual report. The failure of the governments to settle these claims and to permit the removal of goods in process of manufacture has seriously interfered with the construction and operating of the Chemical Company, so that its operations for the year show a loss."

STOCK CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHEMISTS CLUB

The loyalty and generosity of members of the Chemists Club, 50 East Forty-first street, New York, have again been demonstrated by further gifts of stock to the Club by subscribers and purchasers of shares to aid the building fund, at the time the plan of owning a building was put into effect. Donations of stock have been made recently by Schieffelin & Co., Heller & Merz Co., J. T. Barry, Charles Baskerville, Read, Holliday & Sons, Ltd., Fritzsche Bros., C. B. Zabriske, Pacific Coast Borax Co., A. A. Breneman, Mutual Chemical Co., T. J. Parker, B. T. Fairchild and H. B. Bishop.

IMPORTATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS

The Treasury Department has ruled that intoxicating liquors may be imported for non-beverage purposes on compliance with the provisions of section 79 of Regulations No. 60, issued by the Federal Prohibition Commissioner and which supersede the provisions of Treasury Decision 37391 in so far as they are designed to determine whether liquor was to be imported for beverage or non-beverage purposes.

FINANCIAL AID FOR EXPORT TRADE

The Federal Reserve Board issued regulations, last week, for the guidance of corporations to be organized under the Edge law to promote foreign trade and finance transactions based on long term credits to foreign customers. The main purpose of the Edge law is to permit American investors to create American corporations to aid in the construction and rehabilitation of the war stricken countries of Europe. The law, however, goes further and provides for the creation essentially of a foreign or international banking system to be operated under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board.

Under this system the American exporter and importer are to have the means to finance their engagements safely and efficiently. Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board who made public the regulations said the Edge amendment to the Federal Reserve Act practically provided for a system of international banking. The immediate effect of the organization and operation of financial institutions to assist Europe will be to make available long term credits to the war devastated nations, but Mr. Harding explained this was only one incident to the permanent development of a greater export market for American industries.

COMMERCIAL BRIBERY LAWS NEEDED

The Federal Trade Commission has renewed previous recommendations to Congress on the subject of commercial bribery as a result of a recent decision of the United States Court of Appeals in a case involving the New Jersey Asbestos Company, that the commission has no jurisdiction in the matter of commercial bribery. Heretofore the Federal Trade Commission has held in the absence of specific legislation that so-called commercial bribery is an unfair method of competition. The Commission in its recent communication to Congress, says:

"This status, as presented, entails a situation where, if the commission with the aid and support of the vast majority of the business world shall continue its efforts in other circuits of the United States, merchants and traders in such circuits will be placed at an unfair advantage, and if the commission's efforts are wholly discontinued a great part, if not all, of the ground gained in the interest of better business methods so earnestly desired by the business world will be lost."

JAPANESE COMPANIES PLANNING TO MERGE (Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Feb. 27.—Several amalgamations among companies engaged in similar lines of industry in Osaka are under discussion, including the Osaka Chemical Fertilizer Co., the Osaka Sulphate Fertilizer Co., the Dai Nippon Fertilizer Co., the Sakai Sulphate Fertilizer Co.; the Lassa Island Phosphate Co., the Osaka Bleaching Powder Co., the Nippon Seimi Co. and the Nippon Sulphate Co. There is talk also of a combination of the Sakai, Aboshi and Mikuni celluloid companies.

GERMAN STRIFE KILLS U. S. CREDIT PLANS

Berlin, March 29.—Negotiations for shipments of potash from Germany to the United States have been broken off by representatives of American interests owing to the revolutionary conditions. The Berlin "Tageblatt" says it has learned from American sources that a number of American financial concerns, which had offered to provide credits to aid in the recovery of German trade, have withdrawn their offers as a result of the recent Kapp coup d'état.

ADVANTAGES OF PRICE GUARANTY

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association has replied to the request of the Federal Trade Commission for an expression of opinion on the question of guarantees against decline in price, as follows:

(1) This practice encourages wholesale druggists to carry sufficiently large stocks at all times, regardless of price, assuring an adequate supply of medicines to meet the immediate requirements of local retail distributors and the public even under epidemic conditions.

(2) Demand and supply are stabilized as between wholesaler and manufacturer, assuring continuous utilization of machinery and plant as well as steady employment of labor.

(3) The small margin of profit on which wholesale druggists operate renders it impossible for them to equitably bear losses on stocks of advertised goods generally sold at a list price named by the manufacturer. The manufacturer is familiar with the primary markets and initial costs and is thereby enabled to effect price reductions with a minimum of economic loss.

In marketing any article nationally advertised it is impossible for the producer to secure complete distribution without having ample stocks in the hands of wholesale merchants who will be able to fill orders from retailers. Adequate stocks could not be assured the manufacturer if the wholesaler had to bear losses for stocks on hand when price reductions are made by the manufacturer, as the wholesaler would be compelled to buy from hand to mouth at all times, no matter what the emergency. On the other hand, the absence of guarantee against decline in price would tend toward speculation in many cases, a factor which can hardly be said to be in the interest of the public. It is not believed that guarantees against decline tend to uphold prices, as competition between manufacturers would prevent any one manufacturer from artificially upholding the price any longer than absolutely necessary.

John H. Heald & Co., of Lynchburg, Va., have acquired the entire interests of the Imperial Dyewood Co., Inc., of Glens Falls, N. Y., and have reorganized it as the Imperial Dyewood Corporation, with general offices commencing April 1, at 1328 Broadway, New York City. John H. Heald & Co., have been in the dyewood extracting business for over 70 years, having manufactured for the Imperial Company. R. A. Constantine will be general manager, located at New York. The new Boston office, laboratory and warehouse, in charge of Wm. D. Bingham will be at 249 Atlantic Avenue. Norman H. Sherow will have charge of sales in the New York territory. A new office and warehouse will be opened in Chicago. John H. Heald & Co. have also purchased an interest in C. A. Spencer & Son Co., of Boston, who have been handling the export business of John H. Heald & Co. in tanning extracts. A branch office will be maintained in Liverpool in charge of Alick Wilson.

Harry L. Derby has been elected president of the Kalbfleisch Corporation, vice Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, formerly president, who becomes chairman of the board. Mr. Derby was formerly vice president. A. C. Kalbfleisch was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. E. Clemens as director.

Henry Wigglesworth of the General Chemical Company sailed for Bermuda, last week, for a three weeks' rest.

GRASSELLI CO.'S NEW TOLEDO PLANT

First Unit for Sulphuric Acid Estimated to Cost \$500,000—Tract of 100 Acres Close to Several Railroads—Output to Be Heavy Chemicals.

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toledo, Ohio, March 28.—Two factory buildings and a power plant are to be erected at once by the Grasselli Chemical Co., on the tract of 100 acres recently purchased and located in close proximity to the Terminal Railroad, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Southern, and the Ann Arbor railroads, giving excellent shipping facilities. The plant is to produce heavy chemicals.

Sulphuric acid will be the first product turned out in the new Toledo factory. The products will be distributed to oil refineries, steel mills and by-product coke ovens. It is indicated at the Cleveland office that one of the main reasons for building the branch plant here is the importance Toledo assumes as an oil refining center with the location here of the new plants of the Standard Oil Co., Paragon Refining Co., and other companies.

The first unit will cost about \$500,000. The structures will be of steel and concrete. The Grasselli company maintains its own engineering force which will superintend the building work here, doing the work with Toledo workmen. No contract will be let. It is not determined yet how many workers the new factory will employ. The company now has eight factories in this country and one in Canada. In addition to these are nine offices and one factory of the dye-stuff department, three powder mills allied with the chemical works, with distributing warehouses in eight states. The company operates two mines, one in Virginia and the other in Canada, to obtain a supply of pyrites ore.

It has an authorized capital of \$50,000,000, and was established in 1839.

\$1,000,000 ACID CO. FOR BOSTON

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Boston, March 29.—The American Glue Company has purchased the assets and good will of the Commonwealth Chemical Company of Medford, a Delaware corporation. A new company under the laws of Massachusetts to be known as the American Acid Company will be formed with a capital of \$1,000,000.

The Commonwealth Products Corporation, New York, announces the engagement of Albert Dumont, formerly head chemist in charge of the Antoine Chiris factories at Baus-Roux and La Bocca, France, as chemist in charge of the manufacturing plants of the Commonwealth company.

George Silver has been appointed manager of the American branch of Justin Dupont and of Roure-Bertrand Fils, of Grasse, France, succeeding the late Edwin H. Burr. Mr. Silver has been associated with these branches for 15 years.

Advices from Bergen, Norway, to Schieffelin & Co., stated the catch of codfish for the season to March 1 at 4,300,000 fish, which yielded 6,330 barrels of cod-liver oil. This compares with a catch in the same time last season of 2,600,000 fish, producing 3,250 barrels of oil.

A. L. Van Ameringen, 13 Gold street, New York, announces the appointment of H. R. Cary as general manager. Mr. Cary was with E. R. Squibb & Sons for ten years. Mr. Van Ameringen represents Polak & Schwarz, Ltd., of Zaandam, Holland, in the United States and Canada.

TEST COLGATE PLAN UNDER SHERMAN ACT

The Federal Grand Jury at Trenton, N. J., returned an indictment last week, containing 56 counts against Colgate & Co., of Jersey City, for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The indictment claims the company illegally fixed resale prices of its products to wholesalers and jobbers. The company was indicted in 1918 for fixing resale prices, but a demurrer to the indictment was sustained on the ground that it did not charge that the company made any price fixing agreements.

The Trenton grand jury quotes alleged correspondence between the company and its selling agents and dealers in its products. The correspondence, it was charged, contains "a long series of instances of written and oral agreements on resale prices." The indictment charges that the company "systematically and continuously followed the practice of procuring such agreements, and the resale prices of its products thus were continuously maintained and enhanced."

Colgate & Co., in a statement given out after the indictment was issued said:

"This is the second time the Attorney General has brought suit against Colgate & Co. on account of our efforts to insure fair and reasonable prices for our goods. In the first action we were merely charged with refusing to sell price-cutters, which is our openly declared policy. The suit resulted in a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court that the policy is entirely lawful. We shall continue it. The present charge is that we make agreements with our customers binding them to adhere to designated resale prices. We make no such agreements, as our customers know. We deny the charge as heretofore."

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' PROGRAMME

William B. Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission; Hon. Walter E. Edge, U. S. Senator from New Jersey; Hon. B. M. Fernald, U. S. Senator from Maine; Prof. F. A. Parsons, of the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts; S. A. Lennekin, editor of Babson's Commodity Bulletin; and H. S. Neiman, patent lawyer, are among the speakers who have accepted the invitation of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States to take part in the annual meeting of the association which will be held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, on April 6, 7 and 8.

Prof. Parsons will speak on "Art Value in Containers"; S. A. Lennekin on "The Outlook on Commodities"; H. S. Neiman on "The Protection of Package Design against Unfair Competition and Infringement"; Commissioner Colver on "Some Aspects of Modern Business"; and Senators Edge and Fernald, who speak at the banquet on Thursday, April 9, will talk on "Relationship of the Government to Business," and "The Business Man in Politics."

GERMAN MEDICINAL CHEMICAL IMPORTS

St. John Perrett, chairman of the War Trade Board, who sailed for Paris on Saturday as representative of the Department of State, to make final arrangements regarding the allotment of medicinal chemicals which Germany has made available for the Allies, said before sailing that the amounts actually received by the United States would be much less than indicated by the list recently made public. The United States will receive only 50 per cent. of the allotment to the Allies, and it is reported that Mr. Perrett's mission is in part to see that these medicinal chemicals are not brought into this country at extremely low prices. Some manufacturers were misled by the figures in marks representing the prices owing to the decimal form in which they were given.

Business Brevities

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Corn Products Refining Co. held last week, the Board of Directors was re-elected.

The National Immigration Council, to be held in New York on April 7, will discuss the shortage of foreign born labor and the loss of production due to unrest among the workers, and measures will be taken for united action to relieve this condition.

The Victor Chemical Co., 343 South Dearborn street, Chicago, has begun work on its new factory buildings, to be located in the Chicago Heights district. It is understood that the new plant will be devoted to the manufacture of baking powder. A. B. Kochs is president.

Strikes in Canada for the year ended March 31, 1919, caused an estimated loss of 763,341 working days, compared with 1,134,970 days lost the previous year, according to the report of the Minister of Labor. There were 186 strikes in 1918-'19, forty-one of which were of less than three days' duration.

The American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Chemical Society have notified O. K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, 1 Hanover Square, New York, of their intention to be represented at the National Foreign Trade convention at San Francisco, May 12 to 15.

The C. D. Berman Chemical Company, Inc., Wheeling, W. Va., recently incorporated, has just begun operations in its new local plant for the manufacture of cleansing powders, sweeping compounds, etc. H. Herzberg, C. D. Berman, H. J. Roberts, Wheeling, and Oscar Wilson, Moundsville, head the company.

The Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturer of chemicals, has awarded a contract to R. C. Ballinger & Company, 218 North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, for the construction of a new four-story concrete addition to its plant on Ridge avenue, near Calumet street. The structure will be about 53x206 feet, and is estimated to cost \$200,000.

The Nitrate Agencies Co., a West Virginia corporation, has been chartered to operate in New Jersey from Bayonne in the manufacture of insecticides, fertilizers, colors and other goods. The concern has a capital of \$500,000. The officers are William B. Franklin, president; Maurice Bauvier, vice-president; L. H. Shearman, second vice-president; William B. Koepshen, treasurer. Louis E. Ziegner, Jersey City, is agent.

Imports at the port of San Francisco for the second week of March included the following: On the steamer *Tactician* from the United Kingdom, 1 drum cresylic acid, to the Brunswick Drug Company, Los Angeles; 20 drums cresylic acid to Balfour, Guthrie & Co.; 494 bags of cocoa, 50 cases of mustard and 1 case of blueing to the British American Bank; 200 cases of linseed oil to Hoffslaeger & Co., and 2 cases of colors to the Bass-Heuter Paint Co. On the steamer *City of Para*, from Central America, 9 packages of indigo to the American Finance and Commerce Co. On the steamer *Santa Cruz* from Calcutta, 1200 packages of nux vomica and 168 bales of cinnamon to Bush, Beach & Gent. To Comyn Mackall & Co., 400 tons of copra from Papeete, to Atkins, Kroll & Co., 55 tons of copra from Guam, and to George Wills & Co., 303 tons of copra from Nukualofa.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Actna Expl.	8 1/2	9 1/4	H'k Electro	65	75
Actna Expl., pf.	67	68	Heyden Chem.	5	6
Air Reduction	44	45	H'k Electro	70	75
*Am. Ag., Ch.	88	91	*Int. Agricult.	23	24
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf.	93	95	*Int. Agricult., pf.	76	80
Am. Chicle	72	75	*Int. Nickel	22	23
*Am. Chicle, pf.	74	78	*Int. Nickel, pf.	88	91
Am. Cot. Oil	46	48	*Int. Salt	67	70
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	88	93	K. Solvay	90	115
Am. Cyan.	25	30	*Mathieson Alk.	25	29
*Am. Cyan., pf.	32	37	Merkel & Co. pf.	92	96
*Am. Druggists S.	12	13	Merrimac	84	88
Am. Glue	40	45	Mulford Co.	53	56
*Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	Mutual Co.	150	...
Am. Linseed	83	84	*Nat. A. & C.	66	67
*Am. Linseed, pf.	95	97	*Nat. A. & C., pf.	87	88
*Am. Malt	32	36	*National Lead	82	83
Amer. Zinc	19	20	*National Lead, pf.	107	110
Amer. Zinc, pf.	53	54	N. J. Zinc	288	294
Atlas Powder	158	163	Niag. A. pf.	96	100
Atlas Powd., pf.	123	128	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
*Barrett Co.	100	106	Penn. Salt	75	76
*Barrett Co., pf.	100	106	Procter & Gamble.	676	685
British Am. Chem.	7	8	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101 1/2
Butterworth-Jud.	33	35	Rollin Ch.	50	60
By. Prod. Co.	107	115	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Carborundum	133	135 1/2	Royal Baking, Po.	130	135
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/2	116	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	86	89
Casolin Co.	47	52	Semet S.	160	175
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Celluloid, pf. ....	...	...	Solv. Proc.	190	...
*Corn Products	93	94	Stand. Ch.	90	100
*Corn Products, pf.	104	107	Swan & Finch.	95	100
Davison Chem.	37	37 1/2	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	10	11
Dow Chem.	200	210	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15 1/2	15 1/2
Dow Ch., pf.	108	108	Union Carbide	76	72
Du Pont	315	330	Union Sulphur .....	...	...
Du Pont, debt., pf.	87	90	*Un. Drug	134	137
Du Pont, C. pf.	8	8	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	80	81
Freeport, Tex. Sul.	27	28	*Un. Dyewood	50	61
Freept. Tex., Sul. pf.	91	93	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
*Gen. Chem.	187	192	U. S. Gypsum .....	...	...
*Gen. Chem., pf.	96	98	*U. S. Indus., Alco.	53	55
Grasselli	160	176	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	99	100
Grasselli, pf.	101	102	*Va.-Car. Ch.	73	75
Hercules, Powder.	218	225	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	110	112
Hercules, Powd., pf.	97	105	*V. Vivandou	20	22

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The Pennsylvania Salt Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. payable April 15 on stock of record March 31.

Directors of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co. have authorized a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred stock, payable May 1.

The New Idria Quicksilver Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, net profits after all charges of \$1,050. Net proceeds from sale of quicksilver during the year amounted to \$560,179.

The American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. reports for 1919 an operating loss of \$19,226. The general balance sheet shows total current assets of \$5,438,964; current liabilities \$739,890 leaving a net working capital of \$4,699,074.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the common stock payable May 1 on stock of record April 15; and 2 per cent. on the preferred for stockholders of record April 5, and payable April 15.

Joseph Crosfield & Sons, of Warrington, England, report that the profit and loss account for the year ended Nov. 30 last shows a credit balance of £10,410, after charging repairs, renewals and alterations, depreciation, insurance and excess profits duty, and providing for dividends on the preference shares and bonus and dividend on the ordinary shares.

Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, Liverpool, wholesale and export druggists, doubled their ordinary capital last October, making it £300,000, but the net profits are so much larger—£78,489, as against £49,472—that the directors propose to increase the dividend and bonus from 12 1/2 to 15 per cent. free of tax, for the year. They also put £19,235, as against £5,000, to the reserve, making it £110,000, and increase the balance forward from £10,453 to £20,077.

Trade Notes and Personals

C. B. Zabriskie, of the Pacific Coast Borax Co. recently visited the headquarters of this concern at San Francisco.

Anton Despol has filed a statement at San Francisco to indicate that he is engaged in business as the Despol Chemical Co.

C. M. Gardner, sales promotion manager of the Bon Ami Company, New York, was a recent visitor at San Francisco, to confer with the local broker, I. M. Clough.

Frederick Herreshoff, son of J. B. Herreshoff, chemist, died last week at his home, 100 West 59th street, New York. He was born in Brooklyn, and was 31 years old.

John B. Ferguson, lately attached to the Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory at Washington, has been appointed associate professor of chemistry at the University of Toronto.

The Chicago Chemists' Club is growing with great rapidity. There are now almost one hundred members enrolled and the state charter was obtained only in January of this year.

William Martin Williams, of Alabama, solicitor of the Department of Agriculture for two years past, has been appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to succeed Daniel C. Roper, resigned.

J. M. Clark, formerly chief chemist for the Sherwin-Williams Chicago plant, is now superintendent for the Deloro Smelting and Refining Company at Deloro, Ontario, Canada, smelters and refiners.

The Prince of Wales has become an Honorary Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry, which was organized last May and has now a membership of over 100. It will be represented at the Inter-Allied Chemical Congress to be held at Rome in June next.

A report on the subject of "Industrial Pensions" has been issued by the The Merchants' Association of New York. Corporations are warned against fatal mistakes which have been made in previous efforts to instal a pension system, and instructions given how to proceed to avoid loss.

Pope, Moses and Trainer, a New York firm, will erect a \$150,000 plant at Valdosta, Ga., for the manufacture of by-products of pine, according to Major Frederick Pope, of New York, who has purchased a site for the proposed plant. The factory will produce dyes, turpentine, pine tar, pine oil and camphor.

A declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on Corn Products common stock, together with an extra dividend of 50 cents a share, was made last week. This corresponds to the dividend that was declared three months ago. It did not, however, quite measure up to Wall Street expectations. Some had believed that the shares would be placed on a flat 6 per cent. annual basis.

The American Chicle Co. has announced a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the common stock, payable May 1, to stockholders of record April 20.

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotation of Pharmaceuticals, Page 602; Crude Drugs, Pages 602-604, Essential Oils, Page 606

BISMUTH PREPARATIONS HIGHER

Ethyl Alcohol Continually Advancing on Strong Demand—Mercury Higher—Japanese Refined Camphor Continues Easy—American Camphor Refiners Reduce Prices

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

*Acid Citric, 5c lb.	Geranium Root, 4c lb.
*Acid Tartaric, 5c lb.	Ginger, Jamaica, 4c lb.
*Alcohol, Ethyl, U.S.P., 50c gal.	Gum Ammoniac Tears, 50c lb.
Aloin, 5c lb.	Ipecac, Cartagena, 15c lb.
Angostura Bark, 5c lb.	*Mercury, \$2 Bask
Bismuth, Metallic, 20c lb.	Nux Vomica, 5c lb.
Subnitrate, 25c lb.	Quinine, Java, 3c lb.
Subcarbonate, 20c lb.	Santonin, \$29 lb.
Subsalicylate, 20c lb.	Silver Nitrate, 1c lb.
Salicylate, 15c lb.	Strychnine Alkaloid, 15c oz.
Other Preps., 20c lb.	Sulphate, 15c oz.
Buchu, Short, 50c lb.	Minor Salts, 15c oz.
Chillies, Mombasa, 1/2c lb.	Thus Gum, 1c lb.
Cubeb Berries, XX, 5c lb.	Wahoo, Bark Tree, 10c lb.

Declined

*Acetphenetidin, 10c lb.	Jalap Root, 5c lb.
Antipyrine, 25c lb.	Kola Nuts, 2c lb.
Althea Root, 2c lb.	Mace, Siau, 1c lb.
Asafetida, whole, 10c lb.	Batavia, 1c lb.
Powdered, 25c lb.	Marjoram, French, 5c lb.
Barberry Bark, 25c lb.	Mustard Seed, Eng., Yel., 1/2c lb.
Bryonia Root, 6c lb.	Danish Yellow, 1c lb.
Camphor, Amer., ref., 10c lb.	Nutmegs, 1c lb.
Jap. refined slabs, 10c lb.	Poke Berries, 2c lb.
Caramel, 3c lb.	Pepper, Black Sing., 1/2c lb.
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, 2c lb.	White Singapore, 1/2c lb.
Cassia, Saigon Asst., 1c lb.	Poppy Seed, Ind., Blue, 8c lb.
Cocculus Indicus, 3c lb.	Rue Herb, 25c lb.
Galangal Root, 4c lb.	Tragacanth, No. 1 Rib., 10c lb.
*Glycerin, C.P., 1/2c lb.	*Second Hands

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acid Salicylic	\$5.55	\$5.55	\$5.55	\$5.50
Calomel	1.58	1.58	1.52	1.51
Camphor, Jap., ret.	2.40	2.30	3.00	2.50
Glycerin, C.P.	22 1/2	23 1/2	25	16
Menthol	13.00	13.00	13.50	6.00
Opium, Gum	6.50	6.50	6.50	18.00
Quinine Sulphate, Java	.88	.85	.89	.90
Cantharides, Russ.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.00
Ergot, Spanish	5.00	5.00	5.25	3.00
Buchu, Short	3.50	3.00	2.75	3.00
Ipecac, Cartagena	3.40	3.25	3.25	3.00
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.35	1.35	1.50	1.50
Cloves, Zanzibar	.48	.48	.48	.24

American manufacturers have advanced their prices this week for all bismuth and strychnine preparations owing to higher costs respectively of metallic bismuth and nux vomica buttons. U. S. P. ethyl alcohol is in active demand at continually rising prices. Second hand holders of citric and tartaric acids have advanced quotations. Mercury is very strong and higher. The position of the metal may mean a further advance in mercurials shortly. Santonin is practically unobtainable. American camphor refiners have reduced their prices. Japanese refined camphor continues easy. Antipyrine is lower. Asafetida, tragacanth and jalap are slightly lower. Buchu, Jamaica ginger, Cartagena ipecac and aloin are higher.

Although business is reported good, buying continues to adhere very closely to conservative units. As a whole, prices are steady in the face of generally unsatisfactory business conditions. Shipping congestion, further aggravated by the prolonged strike of the coastwise longshoremen in New York and coupled with cable delays, is still a thorn in the side of the trade. The improvement in European exchange has

been effective somewhat in bringing about an increased foreign inquiry.

Fine Chemicals

Acid Citric—After selling down to \$1.14 a pound in ton lots at the beginning of last week, the price stiffened up and has held at about \$1.15@1.20 a pound, duty paid, ever since. Quantities passing into consuming channels at this figure are reported heavy. American makers continue to deliver to the regular trade at 84c a pound but are taking on no outside business at this figure.

Acid Tartaric—Brisk trading in tartaric acid has been noted so far this week with active consumer demand playing a prominent part in the market. Most of the speculative business here is going through at 81c and 82c a pound in bond or about 85c duty paid. Manufacturers are delivering in limited lots to the drug trade at 74 1/2c a pound for crystals or powder.

Acetphenetidin—Makers name \$2.25 a pound for delivery next month. On the spot, resellers are easing off their prices due to a lack of demand just at present and now quote \$2.40@2.50 a pound.

Alcohol—All grades of methyl, ethyl and denatured are scarce. Heavy demand is reported for pure ethyl, U. S. P., at \$8.00@8.50 a gallon. Wood is extremely scarce at \$3.00 in outside hands and denatured is a trifle freer at 98c a gallon up.

Aloin—Owing to the higher prices which have been ruling for aloes for some weeks past, makers have advanced the price of aloin to 95c@97c a pound.

Antipyrine—Increased supplies of antipyrine on this market are driving the price lower. A further cut this week on the part of sellers has brought spot quotations to \$6.50@6.75 a pound.

Bismuth Preparations—A sharp advance in the cost of metallic bismuth has been reflected in the announcement of higher prices for the bismuth preparations by American makers. The metal is now quoted at \$2.77 a pound in 25 pound lots. For the preparations, the new basis for the subnitrate is \$3.75. Others are as follows: citrate, \$3.10; oxide, \$3.60; oxychloride, \$3.30; subbenzoate, \$3.90, subcarbonate, \$3.10; subgallate, \$2.85; subnitrate cones, \$3.75, subsalicylate, \$3.00. All are quoted on a basis of 25 pound lots.

Camphor—American refiners have announced a reduction of ten cents in the price of gum camphor and now quote on a basis of \$3.20 a pound for bulk in barrels. Tablets are correspondingly cheaper at \$3.25 for 16s, \$3.26 1/2 for 24s and \$3.28 for 32s. Japanese refined gum holds in an easy position on the spot with sales of large lots having been reported at \$2.35 a pound. One and two case lots are said to be going through at \$2.50 and cheaper. Tablets, however, are scarce and in active demand at \$3.25. Crude China gum is named at \$1.50.

Formaldehyde—Trading is slower in this item although the price remains unchanged at 57c@58c a pound for odd lots in outside hands. Manufacturers in some cases are delivering to regular customers and on contract at 38c a pound. Supplies are still very scarce with little hope of improvement for some time.

Glycerin—Second hands are selling U. S. P. glycerin in drums down to 22 1/2c a pound. American refiners are

asking 23½c for their goods. Cans are bringing 25¼c a pound. Dynamite is quiet at 21½c. The present glycerin market is in a generally weak position.

Menthol—The case prices seems to have settled upon \$13.00 a pound, duty paid. Little business is passing except in a jobbing way. Demand is limited with buyers holding off wherever possible.

Mercury—The metal is in a very strong position owing to an active demand having cleaned up most of the spot goods available. Second hands are getting \$100.00 a flask for their mercury, reports indicate. Selling agents continue to name \$95.00. A further advance in the mercurials may follow a prolonged tightness such as characterizes the market at present.

Quinine—Sales of Java quinine this week appear to have been made for the most part above 85c per ounce and opinion holds that 88c is about representative of the spot market. Perhaps some offerings are still to be had at 85c as seems likely. Demand is steady. American manufacturers are still behind in deliveries and quote 90c per ounce without offer.

Santonin—With little or nothing to be had here, the price of santonin continues to skyrocket and has become practically nominal. The last small sale is reported to have been made at \$160 a pound. Any figure the seller cares to ask is the market.

Strychnine—The strong position and advancing price of nux vomica buttons for the past two or three weeks has culminated in an advance in the price of strychnine by American makers. This is the first change in price in the alkaloid or salts for about a year and a half. Quotations now name the alkaloid at \$1.95 per ounce, the sulphate at \$1.55 and the nitrate at \$1.95.

Crude Drugs

Althea Root—With offerings here increasing steadily, the price continues to fall off. Spot goods are now quoted at 26c@28c a pound.

Angostura Bark—None is to be found in this market. The price is nominally held at 29c@30c a pound.

Asafetida—Increased importations have eased the price in some quarters. Holders are quoting from \$3.30 up to \$3.50 a pound for whole and \$4.50 for powdered.

Bryonia—Reports that offerings have been made at 18c a pound have not been confirmed. Two dealers here insist that their price is still 24c a pound.

Buchu—With little of the short leaf to be had, holders are getting anything up to \$4.00 a pound. The generally asked figure now seems to be \$3.50. Long leaf is reported selling at \$2.50@2.75 a pound.

Cocculus Indicus—Supplies are considerably freer and some holders have cut their prices. Down as low as 25c a pound can be done here while up to 27c and 28c is still asked.

Cubeb Berries—The XX grade is very scarce and held firmly at \$1.50 a pound. Plenty of the ordinary berries are available at \$1.30. Powdered is in good demand at \$1.35.

Galangal Root—The price is sharply lower on new offerings here. Goods are available at 14c a pound.

Ginger Root—There has been a sharp upward movement in Jamaica ginger this week, particularly the general grinding grades. Demand is active and supplies are none too free. Further advances are looked for. At present the price is 26c@27c a pound for grinding root. Jap is steady at 13½ and African scarce at 15c.

Ipecac—The best Cartagena root now appears to be \$3.40 with powdered at \$3.65. Demand is reported active. Rio is still in rather small supply at \$3.50 for whole and \$3.75 for powder.

Jalap Root—Offerings of U. S. P. jalap root are being made at 60c a pound. This represents somewhat of a recession from the firm stand of the "scarcity talk" of a month or two ago. For high test root up to 75c is asked.

Kola Nuts—Supplies are a lot more plentiful and offerings are noted at lower prices. Best appears to be 16c a pound although a firm bid might do better than this.

Marjoram—Recent arrivals of French marjoram are being offered at sharp concessions. On the spot, 36c a pound can now be done with no trouble.

Mustard Seed—Seed continues to pour in from all parts of the globe, and prices move down accordingly. This week offerings of English yellow seed are heard at 15c@15½c a pound while Danish can be had at 14½c@15c. California brown is easy at 16c with Bari held at 17½c.

Nux Vomica—Although it is contested, 13c is reported best for nux vomica in some quarters. Others claim that they can still do 12½c for whole buttons. Powdered is in good demand and very firm at 16c@17c a pound as to seller with a likelihood that the 16c figure will not last long.

Poppy Seed—Blue Indian poppy seed is sharply lower on recent offerings at 36c@38c a pound. Dutch is firm at 59c@60c.

Tragacanth—For No. 1 ribbons, \$5.00 a pound can now be done. From this figure the price ranges all the way down to \$2.00@2.50 a pound with a hundred and one different grades being offered.

Wahoo, Bark of Tree—The development of a sudden and unlooked for scarcity in wahoo tree bark has sent the price up to 40c a pound in this market.

GINGER HIGHER OWING TO PROHIBITION

The present stock of West Indian ginger in London, according to the official stock list, was 5,478 packages on March 1, compared with 8,891 packages at the corresponding date last year and 3,449 packages in 1918. The Jamaica quality is said to be lean and dark and wormy, and is held at 120s per hundredweight. The high price is said to be due to heavy demands from the United States, since prohibition went into effect, and quotations are expected to advance. The African Sierra Leone ginger is in good demand as it has more snap than the Japanese variety.

The stock of Sierra Leone in London is 1,966 packages against 5,924 packages in 1919. The price is 725s 6d per hundredweight. Shipments are on their way from Sierra Leone, but the root is said to be wormy. Of Cochin and Calicut ginger the stock is 22,600 packages.

The F. E. Childs Company, formerly of 27 William Street, New York, has discontinued its crude drug business and removed to the offices of the Hershey Chocolate Company, 101 West 21st Street, New York.

Harry Pfaltz, son of Henry Pfaltz, of Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc., New York, who spent two years in laboratories abroad, is now in the essential oil department of the firm.

J. L. Hopkins, 100 William street, who has been on a hunting trip in the South for several weeks, has returned.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 608

ONLY ORANGE OILS RETAIN STRENGTH

Lemon Somewhat Easier—Less Trading In Bergamot
—Belief in New York Market that Stocks of Lemon and Bergamot in Sicily are Sufficient to Meet Demand—Lavender Flowers Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Oil Camphor, Jap., 15c lb.	Oil Lemongrass, 25c lb.
Oil Lavender Flowers, U.S.P., 50c lb.	Oil Linaloe, 50c lb.
Declined	
Methyl Cinnamate, 25c lb.	Oil Eucalyptus, U.S.P., 5c lb.
Oil Anise, U.S.P., 5c lb.	Oil Lemon, U.S.P., 10c lb.
Oil Bay, 25c lb.	Anethol, 25c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$8.25	\$6.50
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.77	.77	.75	.50
Oil Cloves	3.65	3.65	3.65	1.95
Oil Lavender Flowers	12.00	11.50	11.00	7.50
Oil Lemon	2.10	2.20	1.66	1.25
Oil Peppermint	8.50	8.50	8.50	9.00
Oil Sassafras, E. I.	10.75	10.75	10.75	11.50
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.80	.80	.80	.45
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.00	1.00	1.25	2.00
Coumarin	6.50	6.50	6.50	8.86
Eucalyptol	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.35
Methyl Salicylate	.80	.80	.80	.50
Vanillin	.95	.95	1.00	.75
Thymol	12.50	12.50	12.25	10.00
Menthol	13.00	13.00	13.50	6.00

Although the prices for the Messina essences in this market are still high as a result of the recent skyrocket movements, orange oils appear to be the only ones which are retaining all their strength. The American trade evidently does not agree altogether with the higher cables out of Sicily on lemon and bergamot, for dealers continue to dispose of the oils here at figures which are sharply under the new import costs. The belief appears to persist that the stocks of bergamot and lemon in Sicily are sufficiently large to take care of the demand and that speculative activity backed by the strong position of orange, is the real reason for the upward pressure on prices from abroad.

General business in the essential oils has been more or less routine during the week with prices as a whole maintained firmly. The market has been devoid of features. Trading in orange, lemon and bergamot has slowed down. Lemon is somewhat easier. Eucalyptus is in light demand and lower. Anise oil is easier. Lemongrass, expressed limes, linaloe and petit grain are firmer. A sharp advance has been made in camphor oil. Continued scarcity holds lavender flowers very tight at somewhat higher prices. Citronella is firm at the recent advance. Methyl cinnamate is higher. Citral is tight.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—According to seller, prices vary in this market. At present, \$1.40 a pound for the U. S. P. oil is quoted rather freely with the intimation in several quarters that lower could be done on firm business. At the same time, some dealers are demanding \$1.50 and in one case, \$1.60 a pound and refusing to shade these figures. Importations recently have accumulated good sized stocks in this market although consuming demand is active.

Oil Bay—At the rate which bay rum is being imported, offerings are very free and prices more or less

easy. Oil of bay reflects the position of bay rum and the price has been marked down in several quarters. The best figure which is now openly quoted here is \$4.25 a pound although it is believed that \$4.00 could be done easily on firm business. However, some sellers continue to ask \$4.50 a pound for their goods.

Oil Bergamot—Consumers do not appear to be breaking their necks in the rush to purchase oil of bergamot at the new high prices. In fact, the advance in quotations seems to have put considerable of a damper on buying in spite of the fact that the price in Sicily is now cabled at something around \$9.00. Consumers here are apparently content to wait. On the spot, coppers can be had at \$7.00 but some dealers name \$7.50 and up to \$8.00 a pound. Primary markets offer at \$9.00 c. i. f. New York for immediate shipment. If the American market holds off long enough, the speculative skyrocket in Sicily may burn itself out.

Oil Cajuput—The native oil is quiet with a routine demand taking up very fair quantities at 85c@90c a pound. U. S. P. refined oil is named at \$1.00 a pound and up as to seller.

Oil Camphor—One prominent seller in this market has advanced the price of Japanese white camphor oil to 70c a pound. Last week, 50c was being done generally but whether or not goods are still available at this figure, is not known.

Oil Caraway—Owing to the easier position of the seed and slack demand for the oil at this time, the market is rather easy. Prices, however, as far as open quotations are concerned, remain unchanged. For the rectified oil, \$4.25 a pound appears to be best on the spot.

Oil Cassia—An easier tendency owing to increased importations has been noted for the past week or two and prices in some quarters are being shaded. Leading dealers, however, are still naming \$2.25 a pound as inside for technical oil and are refusing to shade this figure. Reports indicate that \$2.20 can be done and possibly shaded. At the same time as high as \$2.35 is being asked. For the lead free oil, \$2.35@2.45 is named while the U. S. P. redistilled is quoted unchanged at \$2.75@2.85.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Demand at the present is heavy for both oil of the leaf and of the wood. Supplies of both are still very limited. For the leaf oil, \$2.20 a pound is inside on the spot while up to \$2.40 is being asked. Cedar wood oil is in good demand at 45c a pound.

Oil Citronella—Consumers are reported to be taking up large lots of citronella at the new figure, 77c a pound for drums. Some holders are asking 80c for Ceylon oil in drums while others name this figure as their price for smaller lots. Java oil is steady without change at the recent advance to \$1.05@1.10 a pound.

Oil Cloves—The position of the spice at the present time is more or less easy. The oil, however, retains its firmness as far as price is concerned. Demand is reported to be small because of the fact that consuming interests are quite well stocked. All things considered, the position of the oil might be called easier. Dealers quote \$3.60 a pound inside while some holders are asking up to \$3.75 for oil in tins.

Oil Cubebs—Supplies of the berries, ordinary grade, are available in good quantity at \$1.30 a pound. The oil is in light demand with prices unchanged, however, at \$8.25 a pound inside. Some dealers are asking \$8.50 and higher for their stocks.

Oil Erigeron—Although \$7.00 a pound appeared to be the accepted price for erigeron on this market, one house quotes \$8.00 as their figure. The market is quiet with demand routine.

Oil Eucalyptus—Demand has fallen off materially during the past week or two and the price has suffered as a result. Importations have been heavy and accumulation of the oil here is growing. Dealers now quote 80c a pound openly and for large buyers might be willing to shade this figure in view of the present easiness of the market.

Oil Geranium—Demand for rose geranium at \$8.50 @ \$9.00 a pound is good and is reported to be the chief factor in holding down the inquiry for genuine Bulgarian rose oil. Bourbon is \$8.00 @ \$8.25 and Turkish, \$4.75 @ \$5.00 a pound.*

Oil Juniper Berries—The oil is in a weak position and demand very light. Holders name \$6.00 a pound for spot goods but reports are current that \$5.75 has been done and beaten.

Oil Lavender Flowers—Steady passage of stocks into consuming quarters is keeping pace with the slow rate at which supplies are renewed here. The price is very firm, \$12.00 a pound now appearing to be the best. Holders are asking and getting \$12.50 and \$13.00 a pound. Spike oil is steady and in good demand at \$2.75 @ \$3.00 a pound.

Oil Lemon—Last week, the best figure for lemon on the spot was apparently \$2.10 a pound. This week, however, \$2.00 can be done for spot oil. The attitude of the American market in continuing to dispose of their spot goods at \$2.00 when the cable offers from Sicily name about \$2.25 a pound c. i. f. New York, is taken to mean that faith in the producers' position is lacking here. Although several authorities agree that there are large stocks of lemon oil on hand abroad, the anticipated consumption in this country alone for the next few months may be sufficient to hold prices strong at the new high levels.

Oil Lemongrass—Spot supplies are extremely small and such holders as still have stocks, have advanced their quotations again during the week. The best figure appears to be \$3.75 a pound for native oil with one asking \$4.00. It is likely that \$4.00 will be best before many days.

Oil Limes—The expressed oil is very firm at \$4.00 a pound in sympathy with the other citrus products.

Oil Linaloe—With a livening of the demand here and no further replenishment of stocks from Vera Cruz for some time, the price tends upward. For spot goods, dealers now quote \$7.00 @ \$7.25 a pound.

Oil Orange—Prices show no variation during the week. Stocks here are limited and reports from primary markets indicate that supplies are practically all in the hands of speculative interests. Offers of an oil pressed from California oranges, are being made here at \$6.75 a pound. West Indian sweet oil is quoted at \$7.25 @ \$7.75 and Sicilian at \$8.50 @ \$9.00 without change. Bitter oil is scarce at \$7.50 @ \$8.00 a pound.

Oil Peppermint—Except for small routine lots, nothing is doing in American peppermint oil. Producers are still quoting \$8.50 a pound for the natural and \$9.00 for the U. S. P. Second hands, however, are

lower at \$8.00 and \$8.50 respectively. Jap mint oil is easy at \$3.00 a pound.

Oil Petit Grain—Demand is good and supplies on the spot scarce. Prices are firm without change at \$4.50 @ \$4.75 a pound for the South American oil.

Oil Rose—Demand is very light. The large stocks here and frequent new offers hold the market in a very weak position. Genuine Kazanlik oil is not overabundant and is firm although sellers report little demand. For the genuine material, \$13.00 @ \$14.50 an ounce is named while unknown and adulterated stuff is quoted from \$8.50 up.

Oil Sandalwood—Prices are firm and demand from consumers active. Most business is passing at \$10.75 a pound although up to \$11.25 is asked.

Oil Spearmint—The oil is still very scarce and tightly held at anything up to \$14.00 a pound.

Oil Wormwood—Although there is a scarcity of spot goods and \$13.00 is best among dealers, one broker says he can do \$12.50.

Aromatic Chemicals

Methyl Cinnamate—One dealer has advanced the price of methyl cinnamate and now quotes \$7.50 @ \$8.00 a pound.

Thymol—Spot supplies are very small and the price is firmly held at \$12.50 @ \$13.00 a pound. Some dealers refuse to shade the latter figure.

Vanillin—Supplies are considerably improved and resellers are now offering goods at 95c @ 97c per ounce.

Vanilla Beans

Vanilla—Consuming demand continues active with prices firmly maintained without change. Mexican whole beans as to quality are still quoted at \$4.50 up to \$5.50 a pound. Cuts are \$3.25 @ \$3.50. Bourbon beans are selling for \$2.85 up to \$3.25 and South American at \$3.25 up. Tahitis are \$2.50 @ \$2.75.

MARSEILLES ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, March 9.—The essential oil market is firm, with advances on all articles. The essences named are quoted per kilo as follows:

	Francs
Aniseed, Tonquin	32
Aniseed, Chinese	32
Bois de Rose Femelle	250
Cananga	90 to 100
Cinnamon, Chinese	55 to 70
Citronella, Ceylon	17
Citronella, Java	32
Eucalyptus	14
Geranium, Bourbon	200
Cloves	110
Linaloe	150
Palmarosa (Sol. 650)	150
Patchouly	350
Petitgrain	125
Verveine, Pure, 75%	125
Vetivert, Bourbon	150
Ylang Ylang, 1st quality	250
Ylang Ylang, 2nd quality	200 to 250

In the department of edible oils, prices are well maintained, quotations per 100 kilos being as follows: Peanut oil, firm at 580 to 620 francs; sesame oil is without sellers, but prices are maintained at 550 to 600 francs; olive oil, Tunis, 1050 francs; Spanish, 1100 to 1250 francs; Bouche du Rhone, 1200 francs; Var, 1200 francs.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 610 and 612

CAUSTIC SODA IS QUOTED LOWER

Market Affected by Reports that Certain Manufacturers Would Enter the Field in the Near Future—Soda Ash Slightly Higher—Advances in Barium Carbonate, Sodium Sulphide, Ammonium Carbonate and Acetic Acid

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Acid, Acetic, Glacial, \$1.25 cwt.	Soda Ash, light, 20c cwt.
Ammonium Carbonate, 1c lb.	Sodium Sulphide, 60 p.c., 1c lb.
Barium Carbonate, \$5.00 ton	30 p.c., 1/2c lb.
Lime Acetate, 1c lb.	
Declined	
Ammonium Sulphate, 15c cwt.	Sodium Bichromate, 4c lb.
Caustic Soda, 10c cwt.	Sodium Nitrite, 3c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$1.14	\$1.12 1/2	\$1.12 1/2	\$1.14 1/2
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	21.00	21.00	21.00	20.00
Bleaching Powder.....100 lbs.	4.50	4.50	3.50	2.00
Copper Sulphate.....100 lbs.	8.25	8.25	8.25	7.75
Potash, Caustic.....lb.	.28	.28	.30	.50
Saltpeter, gran.....lb.	.13 1/2	.13 1/2	.14	.26 1/2
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.25	3.25	2.15	1.65
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	6.25	6.35	4.50	2.75
Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	.40	.40	.32	.36

The heavy chemical situation shows little change from that of a few weeks ago. If any change is discernible it is for easier conditions but it is not sufficiently definite as yet to give a positive indication one way or the other. The improvement in rail conditions has been largely offset by the longshoremen's strike which has left coastwise shipping practically at a standstill.

Supplies of few items are adequate for the demand which continues generally strong. Caustic soda shows a decline from the recent high figures which is probably caused by the prospect of the entrance of manufacturers into the market in the near future. Barium carbonate and sodium sulphide are higher, following the recent difficulties in the barium producing field. Ammonium carbonate has been advanced on the strong demand. Acetate of lime and acetic acid are scarce and higher. Ammonium sulphate and sodium bichromate are somewhat easier and have been generally reduced. Sodium nitrite is scarce on the spot, but shipments afloat are offered at lower figures than last week for early arrival. Soda ash is slightly higher than last week, on the nominal basis which has prevailed recently.

Acid, Acetic—Continued difficulty in obtaining supplies of crude acid from the distillers of wood has left a decided scarcity of the refined acid and of acetate of lime. Demand has not been unusual but the long hard winter in the woods has kept regular supplies from the market for such a time that the regular demand has reduced stocks to very low levels. The increased cost of cooerage has had its effect on the situation also. Prices now heard are: 28%—\$3.00 per hundred, 56%—\$6.00 per hundred, 70%—\$9.00 per hundred, 80%—\$11.00 per hundred and glacial \$14.00@14.50 per hundred with offerings light even at these figures. These prices are non-inclusive of barrels or carboys.

Acid, Muriatic—Prices remain unchanged with demand good and supplies sufficient for present requirements. The expected increase on the strength of the

scarcity of sulphuric has failed to materialize. Prices are based on 22-degree acid at \$2.00 per hundred.

Acid, Nitric—Little change is noted with prices firmly maintained, chiefly on the continued strength of nitre and sulphuric acid. The demand for the acid itself is good but not sufficient to hold prices up so firmly. The price basis is 42-degree acid at 8c@8 1/2c per pound.

Acid, Sulphuric—Offers are unusually light with an active demand continuing both for domestic consumption and for export. Producers are figuring in the market only as buyers of resale lots to cover contract requirements in certain cases where they are unable to turn out sufficient acid to keep contract buyers supplied. Prices are largely nominal and are very firmly maintained. No increases are heard but prices continue on the basis of \$21.00 per ton for 66-degree acid in tank cars.

Ammonium Sulphate—The April price for this material is \$7.10 per hundred. Producers are in much better shape to supply the demand than they have been for some months. Foreign demand continues good. Future deliveries are heard around \$6.90 per hundred for June.

Ammonium Carbonate—The strong demand for this material during the past few weeks has brought the quotations up to 14c@14 1/2c per pound. Offers are not as good as might be wished in the face of the active trading.

Acetone—Higher prices are heard for this material reflecting the general tone of wood products. Quotations are now around 15c@16c per pound in drums.

Barium Chloride—This item is heard around \$170.00 per ton with producers still out of the market.

Barium Carbonate—Higher prices and generally light offerings are heard on barium carbonate. The prevailing quotations are around \$85.00@90.00 per ton. The scarcity seems to be due to the generally unsettled condition of the producing field.

Lime Acetate—An acute scarcity of this material has resulted from the discontinuance of shipments from the producers in the woods, who report their stocks very low. Prices are around \$3.00 per hundred with little material to be had at this figure. The opening of the woods by the warmer weather is expected to bring about more nearly normal conditions, with a probable drop in price.

Magnesium Sulphate—Demand continues strong at the recently prevailing prices. Offerings are adequate for the present. Prices are around \$3.00@3.75 per hundred for the technical grade with U. S. P. material held in second hands at higher prices.

Potash, Caustic—Offers are heard around 28c@32c per pound for the technical with the U. S. P. held at 88c@93c per pound. Supplies are good and demand seems to be fairly strong.

Potassium Bichromate—Prices are well maintained at the recently advanced prices. Demand continues good and movement is good. The quotation is now 40c@45c per pound from first hands with second hands out of the market.

Potassium Bicarbonate—Prices continue firm around 35c@37c per pound.

Potassium Carbonate—Prices are well maintained with supplies inadequate. Quotations for the 80-85% material are around 22c@23c per pound. Jobbers are holding U. S. P. at 60c per pound but it is possible to do 55c per pound in large quantities from first hands. Quotations have been 55c per pound c. i. f. N. Y. with concessions heard in some cases and future deliveries considerably lower.

Potassium Chlorate—Prices in first hands are generally around 15c@16c per pound both for domestic and Japanese material. Prices as low as 14½c per pound have been done by second hands during the week.

Potash, Muriate—The best price heard for spot delivery is \$2.60 per hundred with future shipments offered at slightly lower figures.

Potassium Prussiates—No change has been heard in the prices asked for these prussiates and prices recently quoted are being well maintained.

Soda Ash—Trading is heard around \$3.45 per hundred for soda ash with conditions generally little changed from those of last week.

Soda, Caustic—The level of this market is close to \$6.25 per hundred and seems to have passed the peak. The slight declines which have occurred recently seem to have been due to the prospect of the entrance of producers into the market with the coming of better conditions generally in the manufacturing districts. Just how soon producers will be able to put sufficient material on the market to bring it back to normal is entirely problematical.

Sodium Bichromate—The firm offers heard during the week around 29c@33c per pound have had the effect of steadying this market again. The supplies available are not as good as might be wished but seem to be sufficient for the time being.

Sodium Nitrite—Spot supplies are low but offers of material afloat for early April delivery are heard around 22c per pound as against a price of 25c@26c per pound asked last week on the spot.

Sodium Nitrate—Firm prices rule around \$3.85 per hundred. Futures are slightly lower.

Sodium Sulphide—The failure of supplies of this material from the barium industry have brought about a decided shortage and prices are heard slightly higher than last week. Fused sulphide is heard around 6c@7c per pound and crystals around 3½c@4c per pound.

Sulphur Dioxide—Prices are heard around 9c@12c per pound.

On Saturday's close spot tin was quoted at 61c, as compared with the week's low figure of 59½c on Thursday. The actual spot price last Saturday was 63c. London tin continued weak and prices sagged once more, beginning on Monday, until they touched Friday's low figure of £338 for standard spot and £339 10s for futures, as compared with Monday's price of £354 for spot and £358 for futures.

Binney & Smith, 81 Fulton Street, New York, manufacturers of lampblack and carbon products, have had plans prepared for the construction of a new factory building to be used as an addition to their plant in the Kepler Station district, Easton, Pa.

Industrial Chemical Notes

The Greer Fertilizer Co., of Greer, S. C., has acquired a larger plant. N. A. Collins is president.

The Tidewater Lime & Fertilizer Co., Claremont, Va., will build plants at Claremont and in New Kent County.

The Collector of Customs for the St. Louis district, which includes Kansas City and St. Joseph, says the valuation of chemicals imported into the district in 1919 was \$862,364 against \$636,372 in 1918.

The Dawhoo Fertilizer Company, Charleston, S. C., has filed notice with the Secretary of State of an increase in its capitalization from \$35,000 to \$60,000, to provide for general business expansion.

The General Chemical Co. is considering plans for extensive additions to its plant at Marcus Hook, Pa., for the production of alum, soda, muriatic acid, and hydrochloric acid, and works for bottling acids.

The grant made by the Spanish Government to an American syndicate for the exploitation of potash deposits near Barcelona was the result of the work of the commercial attache at Madrid, according to a letter to the Department of Commerce from the American Ambassador.

Advices from Berlin say that the potash syndicate has closed contracts with several American concerns for the delivery within twelve months of nitric acid valued at 3,000,000 marks. The Americans reserve the right to renew annually this contract, which involves about 250,000 tons of the product.

Shipments of sulphate of ammonia from England during January were 10,679 tons, valued at £256,818, or approximately, £24 per ton. The Dutch East Indies took 6,024 tons; Japan, 2,894 tons, and France, 1,468 tons. In contrast with last year's shipments for the same period, there is an increase of nearly 6,000 tons.

The California Chemical Co. has purchased a 40-acre tract at Torrence, Cal., near Los Angeles, and will erect several units of a plant and build connecting tracks to the Pacific Electric line. The officials of the company are George T. Harris, of Pasadena, formerly of Philadelphia; Lovat Frazer, of Los Angeles, formerly of New York, and J. S. Harker. H. L. McNair is attorney for the company.

Work on the plant of the Southern Agricultural and Chemical Co., at Egan, Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia, was begun last week. It is estimated to cost \$600,000. The Southern company is said to be affiliated with the Tennessee Copper and Chemical Co. Its offices are in New York. The plans for the plant at Egan provide for a building 840x140 feet, with reinforced concrete foundations and iron superstructure.

In the British House of Commons the president of the Board of Trade said recently that certain quantities of potash salts have been received from Germany by His Majesty's Government as part payment for food supplied to Germany. They are taken over from the British Government by the British Potash Co., for resale under the authority of the Potash Distribution Committee, which was set up to regulate the prices and conditions of sale.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Colors, Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 612-614

PARA-NITRANILINE ADVANCING RAPIDLY

Demand Is Insistent and Supplies are Being Depleted as to Spot and Nearby Deliveries—Benzidine, Phthalic Anhydride Anthranilic Acid, P-Amidophenol and Xylidine Easier.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Solvent Naphtha, 3c gal.	Advanced	Dimethylaniline, 15c lb.
Acid H, 25c lb.		b-Naphthol, 5c lb.
Aniline Oil, 1c lb.		p-Nitraniline, 5c lb.
Aniline Salt, 1c lb.		Mixed Toluoidines, 5c lb.
	Declined	
Acid Anthranilic, 25c lb.		Phthalic Anhydride, 10c lb.
p-Amidophenol, 25c lb.		Phenol export, 2c lb.
Benzidine Base, 15c lb.		Xylidine, 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
*Benzol, C. P. gal.	\$.27	\$.27	\$.30	\$.20
*Naphthalene, flake lb.	.10	.10	.15 1/2	.08 1/2
Phenol lb.	.12	.12	.12	.08
Xylol, pure gal.	.40	.40	.40	.40
Toluol, pure gal.	.28	.28	.28	.25
*Aniline Oil lb.	.35	.34	.34	.24
Benzaldehyde lb.	.65	.65	.65	1.30
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.65	.60	.58	.58
Paranitraniline lb.	1.50	1.45	1.30	1.40
o-Toluidine lb.	.30	.30	.28	.45
*Nominal				

The dye and intermediate situation is little changed, unless possibly slightly for the better. Several of the items which have been entirely nominal are again on the market in small amounts. To counteract this a few of the materials which have been available are rapidly becoming scarcer. The market is still in such condition as to be able to absorb almost any quantity of goods that might be offered without seriously affecting prices except of those materials which are held at inflated values on account of acute shortages, such as dimethylaniline or p-nitraniline.

Advances are heard on solvent naphtha, aniline oil and salt, b-naphthol, and mixed toluoidines. Acid H, dimethylaniline, p-nitraniline and p-phenylenediamine are advanced as to prices bid, but offers are few and far between.

Easier conditions are heard on anthranilic acid, p-amidophenol, benzidine, phthalic anhydride, and xylidine. These declines seem to be chiefly the result of the entrance of supplies into the market as the items are not plentiful yet.

The natural dye situation is without noticeable change, all materials being in light supply. Synthetic dyes are still scarce, with imports from Switzerland entirely insufficient for the demand.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzol—Producers are not yet in position to quote on this crude. Supplies in second hands are very limited and with the drum situation as it is are held at higher figures than those quoted by producers. Material is to be had around 34c in some cases from such sources. The 90 per cent. grade is also quite scarce with prices slightly lower than the pure.

Cresylic Acid—Conditions are slightly easier on this acid with offerings somewhat improved. Prices remain unchanged however around 85c@\$1.00 per gallon according to grade and quantity.

Naphthalene—Producers are still out of the market

except as buyers to cover their contracts. At least one producer is in the position of having oversold and is now forced to buy in the open market to cover his contracts. Bids are from 10c per pound up but material fails to come out at this price. Movement is fair on contracts made some months ago but no new business is being solicited in any quarters until late summer.

Naphtha, Solvent—Producers have been forced to advance their prices on this commodity to compensate the increases in other crudes and in drums. Prices are now quoted as 25c@30 1/2c per gallon.

Phenol—Export material is slightly easier around 26c@28c per pound. Future deliveries are to be had at lower prices according to delivery. Some off color material is to be had at 24c per pound. Government phenol is still available for domestic consumption at 12c@15c per pound.

Toluol—This crude is largely nominal with some offerings from producers but with second hands still able to demand a slightly higher figure than 28c@33 1/2c per gallon asked by first hands.

Xylol—Prices have remained at the same general levels with supplies entirely adequate around 40c@45c per gallon in manufacturers' hands.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Quotations on this acid are \$2.75 @ \$3.00 per pound with second hands asking the lower and producers the higher figure. A much easier market is reported with movement limited and supplies good.

Acid, Phthalic—Prices remain unchanged at around 50c@55c per pound. The anhydride is quoted in first hands again and is around 45c@60c per pound. Second hands are holding the anhydride at 60c per pound and report sales at this figure for not too large quantities. The lowest manufacturers' figure of 45c per pound is only to be done on contract or for very large amounts on the spot.

Acid H—This acid continues nominal with sales heard at figures around \$2.10@\$2.15 per pound. These figures represent sales and are given as merely an index as to what the market has been during the week.

Alcohol—The alcohol market shows little change with no large amounts of any of the alcohols available for spot or nearby delivery. The nominal price of U. S. P. 190 proof spirit in second hands is heard around \$8.00 per gallon. Denatured is held around 96c @\$1.01 per gallon with second hands quoting the lower figure.

Alcohol, Wood—No offers are heard but second hands continue to quote a price of \$3.00 per gallon where material is available at all.

Aniline Oil—The growing demand for aniline has justified an increased price of 35c@37c per pound. Demand is strong and it is possible that the price may advance further in the near future. Export demand continues strong with supplies hardly adequate to cover both this and the domestic demand which is strong even at the advanced figure.

Aniline Salt—Reflecting the continued strength of the oil and following the continued inability of producers to make offers before late summer, the price of salt has been advanced to 47c@50c per pound.

Benzidine Base—Producers are in position to make light offerings of this material again and prices have gone back to the former normal figures of \$1.35@ \$1.40 per pound. The supplies available are not large but for the present at least these prices can be done. The improved transportation conditions are expected to improve the situation still more in the near future.

Dimethylaniline—Sales during the week have been heard as high as \$2.25. Light offerings are heard around \$2.00@\$2.10 per pound for limited quantity on the spot. Producers are receiving somewhat better shipments of wood alcohol and it is expected that prices will be brought back to nearly their normal values again soon with the resumption of production.

Beta-Naphthol—The continued scarcity of this intermediate has seemed to justify a further increase in the price asked by second hands. The present quotations are around 65c@70c per pound on the spot. Producers are still unable to make offers before late summer on account of the strong continued demand on contracts to continue until then.

Para-Amidophenol—This intermediate is coming into the market a little more freely and is now heard around \$2.85@\$2.90 per pound. Supplies are fair only but are expected to improve and it is possible that further recessions in the price may follow. For the present, demand continues good but is not as insistent as formerly. Hydrochloride is heard around \$2.75 per pound.

Para-Nitraniline—Acute scarcity is forcing the price asked for this material up by leaps and bounds. Demand is very insistent and supplies are being rapidly depleted as to spot and nearby deliveries. The price at the present is around \$1.50@\$1.55 per pound but the rapidly rising market is setting new levels constantly and it is believed that this figure will be impossible soon.

Toluidines, Mixed—This intermediate is heard slightly higher than before around 50c@55c per pound.

Xylidine—This material is somewhat easier around 40c@45c per pound with supplies fair and demand weak.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—The edible Chinese egg is offered without change around \$1.40 per pound with the technical around \$1.15 per pound. Imported blood is heard around 65c@68c per pound and the domestic at 55c@60c per pound.

Fustic—Supplies continue short and nominal prices are heard around the same levels as last week.

Hematine—The nominal quotations as advanced last week have been well maintained. Supplies are very short.

Logwood—Both the wood and extract continue nominal with light offers at the recent prices asked. No change in the situation can be seen, and prospects are for no change in the near future.

Paul E. Sacks, of Newark, N. J., an employee of the New Jersey Blue Chemical Co., of Belleville, N. J., says the recent explosion which practically destroyed the plant was caused by a defect in the suction filter system. They were manufacturing para toluidine. When the suction filter got out of order he substituted a pressure system which got beyond control.

The Stamford Dyewood Company, Stamford, Conn., has awarded a contract for the rebuilding of its plant, estimated to cost \$20,000.

WHERE GERMAN DYE PROPAGANDA LURKS

"Far from being educated out of her dye superstition the American woman is still to a great extent accepting it and passing it on to credulous ears,—unwittingly playing the German trade game which only a little while since was the German war game," writes Samuel Hopkins Adams in the "General Federation Magazine," published by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. He says:

"Shop salesmen report case after case of women—American women, not German women or German-American women asking: 'Can I be sure that this is dyed with German dyes?' Or, 'If this is American-dyed, how do I know that the color will stand?'"

"I have seen a recent letter from a woolen manufacturer (who should have known better, as will be seen later) regretting that American-dyed wools could not be sent out to the public with the assurance of good service. All this is the fruit of a long campaign of subtle and sedulous deception.

"The campaign began long before the war was thought of, at least in this country (of course Germany has for twenty years thought of the dye industry largely in terms of inevitable war and projected world domination), and was a concomitant of the most corrupt and ruthless slaughter of American competition by German firms in the history of any trade. It was largely a "whispering" campaign, though publicity was employed in suitable mediums; and it developed three main lines:

"1st.—That only German dyes were reliably fast; and that they were always fast.

"2nd.—That American coal was chemically unsuited to the extraction of the coal-tar products from which practically all widely-used dyes are made.

"3rd.—That because of their skill and their secret formulas which no one else could obtain, German chemists alone could make reliable colors.

"The first is a lie. The second is a scientific absurdity. The third was for a time a half-truth and lost that half when our chemists took over the German patents and formulas and made colors exactly as good and stable as ever the Kaiser's scientists made. And are making them today!"

AMERICAN ANILINE TAKES OVER KALLE CO.

It is announced from the offices of American Aniline Products, Inc., that the Kalle Color & Chemical Co. recently purchased by them will continue to operate as a separate company at least for the present. The old Kalle company was the American branch of the German company of the same name and has now been taken over by this company, which is one of the earliest American concerns to enter the dyestuff field. The absorption of the Union Dye and Chemical Co. is still pending, awaiting action by the courts. The plant of the Kalle company will be used in connection with the output of American Aniline Products and will be under virtually the same management as at present with the exception of the officers.

Logwood imported in January, this year, amounted to 2168 tons valued at \$45,580, compared with 1737 tons imported in January, 1919, valued at \$25,080. The imports for seven months ending with January, 1920, were valued at \$315,696 and amounted to about 16,656 tons.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Page 614; Tallow, Greases, etc., Page 615

WIDE FLUCTUATIONS IN LINSEED

Drop of 10 Cents a Gallon Followed By Full Recovery—Market Reported Strong at Prevailing Prices—Stearic Acid, Coconut and Denatured Olive Oil Slightly Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
Stearic Acid, T.P., 1c lb.	Coconut, Manila, tanks, coast, 3/4c lb.		
Olive, denatured, 10c gal.			
Cottonseed, winter, yellow, 3/4c lb.	Olive, foots, 1 1/2c lb.		

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.13	\$1.25
Degras, Amer., bbls.	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.08
Lard, No. 1	1.40	1.40	1.43	.95
Menhaden, South, crd.	.95	.95	.95	.70
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.	2.25	2.25	2.25	1.80
Red Oil, crude	.16	.16	.17	.10
Stearic Acid, I. P.	.29	.28	.33	.20 1/2
Coconut, Ceylon, dom., bbls.	.18 1/2	.18 1/2	.19 1/2	.14
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.18	.18	.19 1/2	.17 1/2
Linseed, cars	1.84	1.84	1.77	1.50
Olive, denatured	2.90	2.80	2.80	2.25
Peanut, refined	.25	.25	.27	.22
Soya Bean, bbls.	.18 1/2	.18 1/2	.18 1/2	.13 1/2

*F. O. B. Mills

Activity in the oil market has been such as to make for firmer prices with few changes. Demand has been good from the soap trade for all oils and the period of waiting for lower prices has been brought to an end. The expectation of appreciably lower prices has not been realized. Buyers have entered the market with much more confidence and movement of all items has been good. Some export demand has been noted.

Linseed oil has furnished the feature of the market during the week with its spectacular decline and recovery on Friday and Saturday. Triple pressed stearic acid, Manila coconut in tanks on the coast, and denatured olive oil are reported higher. Winter yellow cottonseed and olive foots are lower. Otherwise the effect of the week's trading has been merely to strengthen prices as quoted previously.

Vegetable Oils.

Linseed Oil—Rumors of the breaking of the strike of longshoremen at Buenos Aires and Rosario and the failure of the strong demand expected for linseed for spring painting to materialize on schedule led to a decidedly weak condition in the market during the latter part of the week. One crusher reduced his price 5c per gallon in all positions on Wednesday but others failed to follow and interest in a large way was not attracted by the decline. Thursday morning the price of flaxseed in Buenos Aires was reported lower and taken with the general weakness of the market this caused a sudden drop in oil prices of ten cents per gallon under those of Wednesday. Confirmation of the end of the strike was not forthcoming and on Saturday crushers again set their prices at the levels of last week. The market is reported strong at the prevailing prices. Quotations are on the basis of \$1.84 per gallon in car lots for April-July delivery and \$1.66 for July-December oil, futures having failed to recover with nearby oil.

China Wood Oil—Prices are firm at the prevailing levels with strong demand in all quarters. Quotations

on the coast are around 23 1/2c per pound and on the spot around 24 1/2c per pound.

Cottonseed Oil—Strength in the lard market has reflected itself in cottonseed oil and the growing confidence of the soapmakers in the stability of the market has strengthened this oil very considerably. Prices have not been affected appreciably by the great activity noticed. Winter yellow has been adjusted to 21 3/4c@22 1/4c per pound. Crude is held at 17 1/4c@17 1/2c per pound at southern mills on a firm basis.

Castor Oil—No change worthy of note has occurred in castor oil during the week and prices remain unchanged at the former level of 19c@20c per pound for No. 1 and 18 1/2c@19c per pound for No. 3.

Coconut Oil—Greater confidence is shown by buyers and active inquiry is noted for both domestic and export consumption. Prices have remained virtually unchanged at the levels of last week. Manila in tanks on the coast has been advanced 1/4c per pound and is now quoted at 17 1/4c@17 1/2c per pound. The demand from the soap trade which has been content with small lots for some time past has had a great effect in strengthening the market.

Corn Oil—Refined oil is held firmly at 20c@20 1/2c per pound under an active inquiry. Crude is held around 16c@16 1/2c per pound in tanks with good demand and at 18c@18 1/2c per pound in barrels where available.

Olive Oil—In spite of large imports of olive oil during the week, demand has been such as to justify an increase in the price of denatured olive oil to \$2.90@ \$3.00 per gallon. Strength is shown at this figure which is largely justified on the Spanish export restrictions on the oil. Foots are lower and may be had at 19 1/4c@20c per pound. Edible olive oil has been held firm around \$3.15@ \$3.20 per gallon.

Palm Oil—This oil has taken a somewhat firmer position with the increased buying of the past week. Quotations remain the same but are being much more firmly maintained than a week ago. Lagos casks are quoted at 16c@16 1/2c per pound, Niger at 14 1/2@15c per pound, and Benin at 15 1/2@16c per pound.

Palm Kernel Oil—This oil is being much better maintained than last week and is in good request. Prices have not been revised but are not subject to shading as they were last week. Quotations for domestic oil are 18 1/4c@18 1/2c per pound.

Peanut Oil—Prices remain unchanged after the week's trading. Inquiry has been a little more active and prices are somewhat better maintained than before. Refined oil is quoted at 25c@26c per pound and crude on the coast at 20 3/4c@21 1/4c per pound. Domestic crude is not entering the market in any large amounts.

Rapeseed Oil—The nominal position of this oil remains the same with refined oil quoted at \$1.62@ \$1.65 per gallon and blown at \$1.68@ \$1.70 per gallon.

Soya Bean Oil—This oil is reflecting the strength of the general list but is quoted at the same prices as last week. Buying has not been heavy but has been of such a nature as to strengthen the market and maintain quotations at unchanged levels. Crude oil on the

coast at 15½¢@16¢ per pound in tanks and edible oil on the spot is quoted at 21¢@21½¢ per pound.

Animal Oils

Degras—Degras is somewhat weaker than last week with buyers displaying little interest. Holders are maintaining their price in spite of the lack of demand at 7½¢@7¾¢ per pound for the American type and 7¾¢@8¢ per pound for the English.

Lard Oil—Interest in export shipments has been noted during the week but otherwise this oil is in routine request only. Prices are the same, with \$1.50 per gallon asked for No. 1 extra.

Oleo Oil—Demand has been largely routine at the prevailing prices. Quotations are given as 22¢@27¢ per pound.

Red Oil—Somewhat better request is noted with prices pretty well maintained at the levels of last week. Quotations are 16¢@16¾¢ per pound for the acid type and 16¾¢@16¾¢ per pound for the saponified.

Stearic Acid—Manufacturers are still unable to enter the market. Triple pressed has been advanced to 29¢@29½¢ per pound. Single pressed is held at 25¾¢@26¾¢ per pound and the double pressed at 27¢@27½¢ per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Reports of shortage of supplies in Newfoundland have tended to keep the cod oil market firm. Demand continues strong and it is doubtful if stocks are sufficient to last until the season opens and the new oil is available. Prices remain unchanged at \$1.15 @ \$1.17 per gallon for the Newfoundland oil and \$1.10 @ \$1.12 per gallon for the domestic product.

Menhaden Oil—The demand has been slightly weaker during the week but no price changes have resulted. Northern oil is held at \$1.00 per gallon and Southern oil at 95¢ per gallon at the mills.

USE OF CLAY IN SOAP

F. E. Weston, of England, who has been employed in research work for a large corporation, announces in the "Chemical Age," of London, that the results of his experiments show that colloidal clay forms a perfect substitute for soap when incorporated therein up to a certain limit, and is followed, if anything, by an improvement in detergent and emulsifying properties. According to Mr. Weston, the colloidal clay, which forms the subject matter of his article, is prepared by a patented colloidal process, and it would appear that many varieties of clay may be found to be amenable to the process. The use of clay does not, of course, imply that fatty acids can be dispensed with altogether; but Mr. Weston finds that their present proportion could certainly be halved.

Exports of vegetable oils from Brazil during the period January to June, 1919, totaled 1,077 tons. The chief countries of destination were: Spain, 337 tons; France, 203 tons; Italy, 210 tons; United Kingdom, 128 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Santos, 390 tons. Rio, 372 tons; Pernambuco, 191 tons; Para, 77 tons. Compared with the first six months of the year 1918 there was a decrease of 2,061 tons.

The Palmolive Co., Milwaukee, Wis., is to erect a plant at Elmhurst, Alameda County, Cal. The works will comprise three units, estimated to cost approximately \$500,000, including machinery and equipment. This is in addition to a new soap factory and oil refinery at Oakland, Cal., estimated to cost about \$60,000.

FIND GOOD FIELDS FOR AMERICAN SOAPS

There is undoubtedly a market in Switzerland for American soaps, which are on the market only in small quantities and a few brands (chiefly scouring and polishing soaps), writes Consul Haskell of Geneva. The leading brand of laundry soap on the market in Geneva is Savon blanc de Marseille (White soap of Marseille), and the second best seller is Sunlight brand (British). Some soaps recently have been made in Switzerland, due to the inability of importers to obtain sufficient quantities of the Marseille product. The greatest quantity of laundry soap sold on the market is of Spanish origin, but is a cheap common soap of no particular brand. It is purely a war soap and is not favorably looked upon. The average weight of laundry soap is about 400 grams to the bar. The Marseille factories have the advantage of location in covering the Swiss market, and constitute the chief competition which American laundry soap would find here.

Quotations must be c. i. f. Marseille, Bordeaux, or other European port, to interest Swiss importers. Correspondence should preferably be in French.

Most of the laundry soap used in Argentina is of domestic manufacture, according to Consul General Robertson, of Buenos Aires. The latest available statistics of the soap industry are for the year 1917. In that year there were 294 soap, candle, fat, tallow, and glycerin factories, with a capitalization of \$3,852,461 (United States currency), and the products were valued at \$9,115,186. The total value of imported prime materials for these industries in 1917 was \$1,625,253, the remainder valued at \$4,709,174 being of Argentine origin.

Jamaica, West Indies, presents a very good prospect to manufacturers of American laundry soaps. Dealers report that American soap is generally preferred. They further state that the price is right and the quality superior to the British soap, but the supplies for the trade do not seem to reach them. With washable clothing in general use in Jamaica, the market for laundry soaps is a good one and well worth the attention of American manufacturers, says Consul Cipriani of Port Antonio. The total imports of laundry soap for 1915, 1916 and 1917 were valued at \$277,268, \$320,185 and \$411,923, respectively. Imports from the United States during these years amounted to \$5,843, \$19,021, and \$19,352, respectively. The remainder of the business went to Great Britain.

The usual terms are 60 and 90 days, with liberal discount for cash. A list of dealers in laundry soaps in Jamaica can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district and co-operative offices, by referring to file No. 115363.

A New York firm has written the War Trade Board that it has sold in one year \$120,000 worth of pigment paints and linseed oil in Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, and that \$250,000 worth of these products was sold in Chile the same year, adding: "We are especially indebted to the assistance rendered to us by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, through its commercial attaché service. The Department of Commerce, as a whole, has encouraged us; given us such valuable information that we believe our success mainly due to the preliminary work which this department has done in preparing the market for American merchandise."

The olive oil production in the last harvest in Spain amounted to 3,330,000 metric quintals, or nearly a million quintals over the previous year.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 616

MONSANTO CHEMICAL WORKS FORMS AN AGREEMENT WITH R. GRAESSER, LTD.

British Company Manufactures Carbolic Acid and Other Chemicals In North Wales—Mercurials Advanced in London Market—Prices at the Recent Drug Auctions

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, March 30.—A new combination of much interest to the trade on both sides of the Atlantic is the Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd., a private company just formed to adopt agreements between J. F. Queeny of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, and R. Graesser, Ltd., large manufacturers of carbolic acid and other chemicals, at Ruabon, North Wales.

Business in drugs and fine chemicals, this week, is quiet. Mercurials advanced 3d. Calomel is selling at 8s 1d. Prices are higher on citric acid, cream of tartar, phenacetin, sal ammoniac, santonine, and tartaric acid.

There is a firmer tone in aspirin, barbitone and the salicylates.

Cloves, mace, nutmegs and pepper are easier. Shellac is lower.

London, March 15.—(By Mail)—The Drug Auctions took place last Thursday when the catalogues were heavy, but the business done was small. The principal feature was a strong demand for matto grosso ipecac only 12 bales being offered, all of which were sold at 21s to 25s per lb. an advance of about 5s.

Nux vomica is scarce, and fetched higher prices, up to as much as 60s per cwt. for fair Bombay. Another advance of 1s per oz. on

Strychnine is announced by the makers, the present quotations being crystals 8s 10d, pulverized 8s 9d, acetate 8s 10d, hydrochloride 8s 7d and sulphate 8s 6d per oz.

Benzoates are somewhat lower, both benzoic acid ex toluol and soda benzoate being quoted at from 4s 6d to 4s 9d per lb., according to quantity.

Citric acid is higher at from 6s 3d to 6s 6d per lb., and only small supplies are available.

Cocaine continues very scarce and firm, at 40s per oz. for hydrochloride.

Cream of tartar is firm at 300s per cwt. for 98 to 99 per cent. powder.

Menthol not being in much demand prices are easier with spot sales of Kobayashi/Suzuki at 66s 6d per lb.

Oxalic acid is dearer, makers offering only small lots at 2s 6d per lb. and second hand dealers have sold at 2s 9d.

Phenazone is very scarce and dearer, value being now from 32s to 35s per lb. on spot.

Pimento is quiet, with sellers at 6d per lb.

Quicksilver seems to be acutely scarce, and a further advance has taken place to as much as £25.10s per bottle, being 10s higher than the record during the war time.

Salicylates remain firm, acid powder being quoted at 4s and sodium powder at 4s 9d per lb, but for ton lots these prices might be shaded.

Shellac continues quiet and lower at about 800s for fair T. N. Orange quality.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	\$4.866	\$3.89
France (franc)	193	069
Italy (lira)	195	058
Germany (mark)	238	014
Japan (yen)	499	470
Spain (peseta)	193	175
Holland (guilder)	402	370
Belgium (franc)	192	073
Switzerland (franc)	198	175
Norway (crown)	266	193
Sweden (crown)	265	215
Denmark (crown)	268	194
Argentina (peso)	424	435
Brazil (milreis)	279	265
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)	789	991
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.083	1.465
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	1.595
Russia (ruble)	515	023

GUM AND ACID PRICES AT MARSEILLES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, March 9.—The market continues very firm and decided advances are noted on almost every commodity named in the following list. Prices per 100 kilos obtaining at this date are as follows:

	Francs
Acid, Citric	2,650-2,900
Acid, Tartaric	1,900
Agar Agar	1,850
Aloes	375
Alum	150
Anise, Star	nominal
Anise, Spanish	nominal
Benzoin	450
Benzoin, Sumatra	370
Albumen, Egg	3,000
Camphor, Refined in Slabs	10,000
Cinnamon, Chinese	475
Cinnamon, Ceylon	1,450
Wax, Vegetable	550
Senna	325
Saffron	40,000
Sarsaparilla, Sarghine	150
Cochineal, Grey	1,700
Cochineal, Zacatille, Black	1,400-1,750
Caraway	160
Sabadilla Seed	500
Coriander	85
Cumin, Malta	nominal
Cumin, Morocco	210
Olibanum, Sorts	450
Oil of Star Anise	3,000
Foenugreek	55
Grains of Paradise	450
Pimenta, Jamaica	350
Pimenta, Mombassa	400
Nutgalls	450
Gambier	300
Ginger Root, White	375
Cloves, Zanzibar	1,300
Mustard Seed	370
Indigo, Columbie	2,000
Manna, Tears	1,400
Manna, Broken	1,200
Nutmegs, No. 1	1,050
Opium, Soft Cakes, 8 to 9% Morphine	8,500
Resin, Bayonne, Pale Yellow	300
Resin, Bayonne, White	325

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN CHEMICAL TRADE

Statistics of Great Britain's foreign trade show that imports of chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors have increased from £1,145,560 in January of 1913, to £3,030,500 in January, 1920; the United Kingdom exports from £1,757,564 to £3,353,667, and re-exports from £173,684 to £704,204. The principal totals of the United Kingdom chemical exports are given below:

	Month ended Jan. 31	
	1913	1920
Acid, Sulphuric	£4,995	£11,083
Acid, Tartaric	12,926	21,768
Ammonia Chloride (Muriate) .	15,136	54,013
Ammonia Sulphate	446,822	256,818
Bleaching Powder	13,045	26,431
Coal Tar Products—		
Anthracene	390	280
Benzol and Toluol	27,320	20,029
Carbolic Acid	16,163	83,924
Naphtha	2,015	2,204
Naphthalene	2,866	3,787
Tar Oil, Creosote	77,507	125,274
Other sorts	38,525	43,869
Copper Sulphate	124,080	213,349
Glycerin	56,276	60,925
Potassium Compounds	18,873	73,702
Sodium Compounds	150,799	564,132
Zinc-Oxide	4,638	13,941
Chemicals, all other sorts	233,624	665,629
Drugs, Medicines and Medicinal Preparations—		
Quinine and Quinine Salts ..	5,012	51,956
Opium, dried and powdered in the United Kingdom ...	4,986	818
Other sorts	203,904	334,451
Dyes and Dyestuffs (except Dyewoods and Extracts for Dyeing and Tanning)	27,771	350,644

HONGKONG CHEMICAL TRADE GROWING

There was a considerable revival in the imports of drugs and chemicals at Hongkong during the first half of 1919 as a result of the need of replacing exhausted stocks, says "The World's Markets." Imports of acids, especially sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, fell off greatly, Japan furnishing practically the whole of the supply of sulphuric and much of the other acids. Saltpetre has come into the market again from India and has been sold in pre-war volume. Soda ash and caustic soda were imported to the value of about \$125,000 and \$175,000, respectively, for the six months, as compared with less than half the amount for 1918. Practically all the soda ash came from Great Britain, and two-thirds of the caustic soda came from the United States, Great Britain furnishing most of the remainder. Glycerin, calcium carbide, borax and miscellaneous drugs were imported in about twice the volume of 1918.

The proposed exchange of shares between the Brunner Mond Co. and the Castner-Kellner Co., of England, whereby Brunner Mond offered to exchange two £1 ordinary shares for the ordinary £1 share in Castner-Kellner, has been ratified. Shareholders owning over 85 per cent of the shares of Castner-Kellner, exclusive of the 250,000 ordinary shares already held by Brunner Mond, have accepted. The original offer was made subject to acceptance by holders of at least 75 per cent of the ordinary shares in Castner-Kellner.

GERMAN DRUG PRICES ADVANCING

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Germany, March 2.—In a review of the chemical and drug market in Berlin for January, this year, Bruckner, Lampe & Co. say in a supplement to the "Pharmaceutische Zeitung": Much has happened since the beginning of the year, chiefly in rapidly rising prices. This is to be accounted for by the depreciation of our exchange, although quite a number of other causes, such as the continued increase in production costs, salaries, wages and freight rates, have exerted great influence in that direction. These increases are finally to be referred to the diminished buying power of our mark.

The refusal of a six-hour day in the mines and the resumption of hard work is a sign of the belief that more work must be done in Germany if the Government is to be sustained. The observance of an eight-hour day, which has spread to farming, sick-nursing and other inappropriate occupations, has likewise hindered our business development.

The lack of materials of all kinds, especially for building purposes, stands as a further hindrance, which is increased by the low buying power of our money. If one considers that Germany, greatly impoverished by the surrender of rich territories and her colonies, has already paid some 37 billion gold marks toward the armistice and peace settlements, that she must still make delivery of cattle to the value of 390 million and dyestuffs to 200 million gold marks, and that she must consider her demands against Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey to the amount of 7 billion gold marks as a loss, one will perceive the dismal economic state of the country.

The coal famine makes itself felt in manufacturing, and the chemical industry finds necessary numerous shut-downs and curtailments of production. It is not to be forgotten that the peace settlement forces the Germans to give up to the Entente on demand 50 per cent of their synthetic pharmaceutical preparations and that during the first three years following the ratification of the treaty 35,000 tons of benzol and 50,000 tons of coal tar, both so necessary for the manufacture of medicines, must be given to France.

Freight rates, already increased about 315 per cent since peace, are to be increased another 100 per cent on the first of March.

WAITING FOR AMERICAN DYES

Tokyo, Feb. 27.—The dye market is very quiet, but since the supply is small, prices are kept up. China is demanding Japanese-made sulphur colors, but that trade has not affected the market. Sulphur black, which is most in demand, is quoted at 30 yen per kin. Mixed red, auramine and a few other qualities are in fair demand, but their activity is not great enough to affect prices. Mixed red is 4.50 yen per kin. Auramine concentrated has declined to 23 yen per kin as against 25 yen in the middle of January. Direct black has declined a little, being quoted at 8.30 yen per kin as compared with 8.50 yen a month ago.

The irregularity of delivery of American colors is largely responsible for the paucity of visible stocks. A prominent importer says that German colors have often been reported as shipped from that country, but no cargo has yet arrived. English colors are, on the other hand, in evidence in the market here, but shipments are small. French and Swiss dyes are being imported in small lots, but the Japanese color importers are depending mainly upon America.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, .16-.19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—.833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Litter—.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk. lb.	.60	— .68
Acetphenetidin lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Aconitine, Sulph., 1/4-oz. vials.	—	—
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin		
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P. . . gal.	5.10	— 8.15
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	5.25	— 8.40
Second Hands, U.S.P. . . . gal.	8.00	— 8.50
Wood ref. 95 p.c. gal.	—	2.35
97 p.c. gal.	—	2.38
Second Hands gal.	—	3.00
Pure gal.	—	2.75
Denatured, 180 proof . . . gal.	1.00	— 1.01
188 proof gal.	1.02	— 1.03
Second Hands gal.	.96	— 1.00
Aloin, U.S.P., powd. . . . lb.	.85	— .97
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. lb.	.65	— .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P. . lb.	4.00	—
Bichromate, C. P. lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk . . . lb.	.80	— .81
Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd. lb.	.15 1/2	— .16
Chloride, U.S.P. lb.	.25	— .36
Iodide lb.	—	4.65
Oxalate Pure lb.	.33	— .85
Persulphate lb.	.95	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic) . . . lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate, U.S.P. . . . lb.	.95	— 1.69
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	3.90	— 4.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder lb.	.13	— .14
Antipyrine, bulk lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Apomorphine Hydrochloride, oz.	—	26.50
Argols lb.	.10	— .11
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals		
White, See Heavy Chemicals		
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P. . . lb.	—	4.85
Aspirin lb.	.95	— 1.00
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	22.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	15.00
Barbital oz.	—	2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure . . lb.	.28	— .29
Dioxide lb.	.21	— .22
Chlorate, pure lb.	.28	— .29
Iodide lb.	—	5.15
Nitrate lb.	.10	— .11
Bay Rum gal.	—	3.00
Denatured-Salicy. Acid . . gal.	—	3.20
Denatured, Quinine . . . gal.	—	3.50
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of Benzoinaphthol) . . . lb.	4.25	— 4.50

Berberine Hdcbl. lb.	—	34.00
Acid Sulphate, lb. lb.	—	31.00
Neutral Sulph. lb.	—	35.00
Bismuth Metallic lb.	—	2.77
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P. . . lb.	—	5.80
Citrate, U.S.P. lb.	—	3.16
Oxalchloride lb.	—	3.30
Salicylate lb.	—	2.45
Subbenzoate lb.	—	3.90
Subcarbonate, U.S.P. . . . lb.	—	3.13
For X-ray Diagnosis . . . lb.	—	3.65
Subgallate lb.	—	2.85
Subiodide lb.	—	4.95
Subnitrate lb.	—	2.85
Subsalicylate lb.	—	3.00
Tannate lb.	—	3.60
Borax, in bbls., crystals . . lb.	—	.09
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs. . . lb.	—	.59 1/2
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.		
Bromine, U.S.P. lb.	—	.85
Cadmium Bromide, crystals. lb.	1.60	— 1.68
Iodide lb.	—	4.30
Metal sticks lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk . . . lb.	—	7.80
Hydrobromide lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Citrate, U.S.P. lb.	6.00	— 6.10
Phosphate lb.	10.00	— 10.50
Calcium Glycerophosphate . . lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphites lb.	.92	— .98
Iodide lb.	—	4.00
Phosphate, Precip. lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphocarbonate lb.	.70	— .78
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	—	3.30
16's in 1-lb. carton . . . lb.	—	3.25
24's in 1-lb. carton . . . lb.	—	3.26 1/2
32's in 1-lb. carton . . . lb.	—	3.28
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs. lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Monobromated, bulk . . . lb.	5.00	— 5.65
Caramel gal.	—	.98
Carmin, No. 40 lb.	5.70	— 5.80
Casein, C.P. lb.	—	.35
Technical lb.	.15	— .16
Castor Oil, AA bbls. lb.	—	.19
Cerium Oxalate lb.	.74	— .78
Chalk, Precip., light . . . lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
Heavy lb.	.03 1/2	— .04
Drop lb.	.02 1/2	— .03
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots.	—	.95
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P. . lb.	.30	— .31
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals oz.	—	1.26
Sulphate oz.	—	1.05
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals. oz.	—	.74
Sulphate oz.	—	.45
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst. oz.	—	10.50
Gran., Powd. oz.	—	10.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk lb.	.42	— .43
Fingers, cases lb.	.48	— .49
Codeine, Alk., 25 oz. lots. oz.	—	11.40
Hydrobromide oz.	—	9.10
Nitrate oz.	—	10.80
Phosphate oz.	—	8.60
Sulphate oz.	—	9.10
Cod Liver Oil, NewFd. . . bbl.	85.00	— 90.00
Norwegian bbl.	85.00	— 90.00
Collodion, U.S.P. lb.	.30	— .31
Corn Syrup lb.	.06 1/2	— .05 1/2
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury		
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. lb.	.53 1/2	— .56
Powdered, 99 p.c. lb.	.53 1/2	— .56
Creosote, U.S.P. lb.	.75	— .80
Carbonate lb.	2.75	— 4.00
Cresol, U.S.P. lb.	—	.18
Dioctyl, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.		
Dover's Powder, U.S.P. . . lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials. ea.	—	2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. . . oz.	—	30.00
15 gr. vials. ea.	—	1.35
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate		
Ether, U.S.P., Conc. . . . lb.	—	.19
Washed lb.	—	.30
Nitrous, conc. lb.	1.10	— 1.11
Dioxide lb.	—	.37
Anaesthesia lb.	—	.23
Ethyl Acetate, pure gal.	—	1.65
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals		
*Formaldehyde lb.	—	.38
Second Hands lb.	.57	— .58
Gelatin, silver lb.	1.25	— 1.50
*Nominal		

Glycerin lb.	.22 1/2	— .23 1/2
C. P. drums, bbls. extra. lb.	—	.25 1/2
Cans lb.	—	.25 1/2
Dycamite, drums incl. . . lb.	.21 1/2	— .22
Saponification, loose . . lb.	.15	— .15 1/2
Soap Lye, loose lb.	—	.13 1/2
Guaiaicol, liquid lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Carbonate lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Haarlem Oil, dom. gross	—	8.50
Imported gross	—	5.50
*Hexamethylenetetramine . lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Hydrastine, Alk. oz.	—	26.50
Hydrochloride oz.	—	26.50
Sulphate oz.	—	26.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots		
4-oz. bottles gross	7.50	— 7.75
8-oz. bottles gross	11.25	— 11.50
12-oz. bottles gross	16.25	— 16.50
Hydroquinone, bulk lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Ichthylol (as to brand) . . lb.	1.50	— 4.25
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.		
Iodine, Resublimed lb.	—	4.10
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk. lb.	—	5.35
Crystals lb.	—	5.35
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII. lb.	—	1.22
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P. lb.	—	1.07
Green scales, U.S.P. . . . lb.	—	1.33
Chloride, cryst. (ferrie) . lb.	.12	— .13
Solution, U.S.P. lb.	—	.06
Iodide lb.	—	3.66
Syrup, U.S.P. 1900 lb.	—	.30
Phosphate, U.S.P. lb.	—	1.04
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P. . . lb.	—	1.09
Metallic, Reduced lb.	—	.90
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. lb.	.17	— .20
Anhydrous, cans lb.	.24	— .28
Lead Iodide, U.S.P. VIII. lb.	—	3.65
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass. . . lb.	.53	— .54
Powdered lb.	.85	— .90
Sticks lb.	.80	— .85
Comp. Powder lb.	.25	— .26
Lithium Carbonate lb.	—	1.50
Citrate lb.	—	2.50
Lycopodium, U.S.P. . . . lb.	—	2.25
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls. lb.	.18	— .20
Technical, bbls. lb.	.11	— 12 1/2
Glycerophosphate lb.	—	.45
Hypophosphite lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Oxide, tins light lb.	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans lb.	—	2.15
Salicylate lb.	—	.65
Sulph. Eps. Salt, tech. 100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.25
U.S.P. 100 lbs. lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Manganese Glycerophos . . lb.	3.00	— 8.10
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII. lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide lb.	—	4.65
Peroxide lb.	.13	— .15
Sulphate, crystals lb.	—	.22
Methyl, Japanese lb.	13.00	— 13.25
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb. . . ea.	95.00	— 100.00
Bisulphate lb.	—	1.16
Blue Mass lb.	—	.77
Powdered lb.	—	.79
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c. . . lb.	—	.75
50 p.c. lb.	—	1.04
Citric Ointment lb.	—	.58
Calomel, Amer. lb.	—	1.58
Corrosive Sublimate, crys. lb.	—	1.47
Powdered, Granular . . . lb.	—	1.42
Iodide, Green lb.	—	3.81
Red lb.	—	3.91
Yellow lb.	—	3.51
Red Precipitate lb.	—	1.74
Powdered lb.	—	1.84
White Precipitate lb.	—	1.87
Powdered lb.	—	1.92
with chalk lb.	—	.77
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Methylene Blue, medicinal. lb.	—	10.00
Milk, powdered lb.	.18	— .19
Mineral Oil, white gal.	1.00	— 2.00
Morphine, Acet., 25-oz. . . oz.	—	8.80
Hydrobromide oz.	—	8.80
Hydrochloride oz.	—	8.80
Sulphate oz.	—	8.80
Diacetyl, Alkaloid 10-oz. . oz.	—	13.10
Ethyl Hydcl. oz.	—	13.85
Ethyl Hydcl. oz.	—	13.5
Opium, cases, U.S.P. . . . lb.	—	6.50
Granular lb.	—	8.00
Powdered, U.S.P. lb.	—	8.00
Oxgall, pure U.S.P. lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paraformaldehyde lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Paris Green, kegs lb.	.35	— .36
Pepsin, Powd., U.S.P. . . . lb.	3.00	— 3.50

*Nominal

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Strychnine and its
Salts
Thymol Iodide

Fine Chemicals, Acids, and Crude Drugs

Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	.074 - .08	Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	11.50 - 11.75	Ambergris, black oz.	- - 10.00
Creem White lb.	.09 - .10	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. lb.	9.00 - 9.50	Grey lb.	- - 25.00
Lily White lb.	.16 - .18	Sulphur, roll, bbls. 100 lbs.	3.20 - 3.50	Areca Nuts lb.	.25 - .26
Snow White lb.	.20 - .21	Flour, 100 p.c. pure. 100 lbs.	3.35 - 3.75	Powdered lb.	.29 - .30
Phenolphthalein lb.	1.50 - 1.60	Flowers, 100 p.c. pure. 100 lbs.	3.55 - 3.95	Balm of Gilead Buds. lb.	1.80 - 1.50
Phosphorus, yellow lb.	.35 - .40	Precip. U.S.P. lb.	- - .17	Burgundy Pitch, Dom. lb.	.08 - .09
Red lb.	.50 - .60	Lae Sulphur lb.	.09 - .10	Cantharides, Chinese lb.	1.15 - 1.40
Pilocarpine oz.	- - 9.50	Tartar Emetic, tech. lb.	.67 - .67 1/2	Powdered lb.	1.30 - 1.55
*Podophyllin lb.	- - 12.00	U.S.P. lb.	.73 - .73 1/2	Russian, whole lb.	- - 3.50
Potassium acetate lb.	.75 - .80	Talcum, Amer. lb.	.01 1/2 - .02	Powdered lb.	- - 3.75
Bicarbonate, U.S.P. lb.	.24 - .25	Purified lb.	.07 - .08	Castoreum lb.	- - 6.00
Bisulphate lb.	.45 - .60	Terpin Hydrate lb.	1.13 - 1.15	Charcoal Willow, powdered. lb.	.05 1/2 - .06
C. P. lb.	.75 - .85	Theobromine Alkaloid lb.	10.00 - 10.25	Wood, powdered lb.	.04 - .05
Bromate lb.	1.00 - 1.10	Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. lb.	12.30 - 13.00	Civet 2.50 2.75	
Bromide Crystals, bulk. lb.	.90 - .91	Iodide, U.S.P., bulk. lb.	- - 14.50	Colocynth, Apples, Trieste. lb.	.44 - .45
Granulated lb.	.85 - .86	Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals		Pulp, U.S.P. lb.	.31 - .32
Carbonate, U.S.P. lb.	.55 - .60	Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. lb.	- - .60	Spanish Apples lb.	- -
Caustic U.S.P. (by alcohol) lb.	- - 1.25	Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes		Cuttish Bones, Trieste. lb.	.48 - .50
Chlorate lb.	.14 - .15	Tribromphenol lb.	- - 1.50	Jewelers, large lb.	1.60 - 1.65
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10. lb.	- - .75	Trional oz.	- - .80	Small lb.	1.80 - 1.60
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P. lb.	- - 1.78	Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals		French lb.	.50 - .52
Glycerophosphate, 75% oz.	1.75 - 1.80	Witch Hazel, Ext. dble dist. bbl. lb.	1.18 - 1.20	Dragon's Blood, Mass. lb.	.35 - .40
Hypophosphite, bulk oz.	1.08 - 1.80	Zinc Carbonate lb.	- - .16	Reeds lb.	2.00 - 2.40
Iodide, bulk lb.	- - 3.10	Chloride, U.S.P. lb.	.45 - .50	Ergot, Russian lb.	- -
Lactophosphate lb.	- - 1.80	Iodide, bulk lb.	- - 3.85	Spanish lb.	5.00 - 5.50
Permanganate, U.S.P. lb.	.75 - .76	Oxide, U.S.P., bbls. lb.	.18 - .20	Grains of Paradise. lb.	.35 - .40
Salicylate lb.	1.60 - 1.65	Stearate lb.	.39 - .40	Guarana lb.	- - 1.10
Sulphate, C.P. lb.	1.11 - 1.16			Honey, Calif. lb.	.19 - .20
Tartrate, powdered lb.	- - 1.55			Hops, N. Y., prime. lb.	.83 - .85
Procaine, oz. bottles. 7.00 - 7.50				Pacific Coast, prime. lb.	.85 - .89
5 gr. bottles 1.50 - 1.60					
*Pyridin gal. 3.00 - 3.50					
Quicksilver, See Mercury					
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins. oz.	- - .90				
1-oz. tins. oz.	- - .98				
*Second Hands, Java. lb.	.85 - .90				
*Second Hands, Amer. oz.	- -				
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins. oz.	- - .90				
Alkaloid oz.	- - 1.50				
Acetate lb.	- - 1.29				
Benzoate oz.	- - 1.29				
Citrate oz.	- - 1.29				
Dihyd. chloride oz.	- - 1.29				
Hydrochloride oz.	- - 1.19				
Hypophosphite oz.	- - 1.29				
Phosphate oz.	- - 1.19				
Salicylate oz.	- - 1.19				
Tannate oz.	- - 1.19				
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins. oz.	- - 1.26				
Sulphate, tins. oz.	- - .85				
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. lb.	5.75 - 6.00				
Technical lb.	3.75 - 4.50				
Kochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	- - .89				
Powdered, bbls. lb.	- - .29				
Rosewater, triple lb.	- - .50				
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble. lb.	- - 3.00				
U.S.P., insoluble lb.	- - 3.00				
Salicin, bulk lb.	- - 30.00				
Salol, U.S.P., bulk. lb.	.90 - .95				
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P. lb.	- - 160.00				
Powdered lb.	- - 160.00				
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. lb.	- - 30 1/2				
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots. oz.	.78 - .79				
Soap, Castile, white pure. lb.	.28 - .40				
Powd., U.S.P., bbls. lb.	.40 - .42				
Green, U.S.P. lb.	.17 - .18				
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran. lb.	.25 - .29				
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P. lb.	.75 - .85				
Bicarb. U.S.P. powd., bbls. lb.	.02 1/4 - .02 1/2				
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk. lb.	.73 - .75				
Caedylate oz.	- - 1.40				
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. Crystals, c.b. 10. lb.	.12 - .14				
Granular, c.b. 10. lb.	- - .15				
Citrate, U.S.P. Cryst. VIII. lb.	- - 1.00				
Granular, U.S.P. gran. IX. lb.	- - 1.24				
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals					
Glycerophosphate, crystals. lb.	2.15 - 2.20				
Hypophosphite, U.S.P. lb.	1.00 - 1.05				
Iodide, bulk lb.	- - 3.65				
Peroxide lb.	.33 - .40				
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	- - .13				
Recryst. lb.	.17 - .18				
Dried lb.	.40 - .45				
Salicylate, U.S.P. lb.	- - .60				
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) lb.	.01 1/4 - .01 1/2				
Srortium Brom. Cryst., bbl. lb.	.75 - .76				
Carbonate, pure lb.	.35 - .36				
Iodide, bulk lb.	- - 3.60				
Nitrate lb.	.24 - .25				
Salicylate, U.S.P. lb.	- - .65				
Strychnine Alkal., cryst. oz.	- - 1.55				
Acetate oz.	- - 1.95				
Hypophosphite oz.	- - 2.15				
Hydrochloride oz.	- - 1.95				
Nitrate oz.	- - 1.95				
Sulphate, crystals, bulk. oz.	- - 1.55				
Sugar of Milk, Powder. lb.	.28 - .29				
Cartons, 1 lb. lb.	- - .35				
Sulphonal, 108-oz. lots. oz.	- - .60				
*Nominal					
Acids					
Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals					
Acetyl-salicyll. lb.	.95 - 1.00				
Benzoic, from gum. lb.	- -				
U.S.P., ex toluol. lb.	.85 - .90				
*Boric, cryst., bbls. lb.	.15 1/2 - .16 1/2				
Powdered, bbls. lb.	.15 1/2 - .16 1/2				
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c. lb.	1.45 - 1.55				
Camphoric lb.	4.25 - 4.50				
Carbolic, U.S.P., drs. lb.	.12 - .18				
1 lb. bottle lb.	- - .27				
5-lb. bottle lb.	- - .24				
50 to 110-lb. tins. lb.	.20 - .20 1/2				
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot. lb.	- - .26				
Crude, 25 p.c. gal.	.24 - .31				
Chromic, U.S.P. lb.	1.15 - 1.25				
Chrysophanic lb.	2.75 - 3.00				
Citric, crystals, bbls. lb.	- - .84				
Powdered lb.	- - .85				
Second hands lb.	1.15 - 1.20				
Creasylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes					
Formic, 75 p.c., tech. lb.	.35 - .40				
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk. lb.	1.40 - 1.45				
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c. lb.	- - 2.50				
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c. pure. lb.	.75 - .85				
Hydroiodic, ap. g. 1.150. oz.	- - .19				
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals					
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. lb.	2.40 - 2.50				
U.S.P., 10 p.c. lb.	.60 - .65				
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII. lb.	- - 1.90				
U.S.P., IX. lb.	- - 2.80				
Molybdic, C.P. lb.	- - 4.00				
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals					
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals					
Nitro Muriatic lb.	.20 - .22				
Oxalic, cryst., bbls. lb.	.45 - .46				
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates					
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syr. U.S.P. lb.	- - .33				
50 p.c. tech. lb.	.22 - .23 1/2				
Pyrogallie, resublimed lb.	2.50 - 2.55				
Crystals, bottles lb.	2.20 - 2.25				
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P. lb.	- - .55				
Sulphuric, C.P. lb.	- - .07				
Sulphurous lb.	.08 - .04				
Tannic, U.S.P. lb.	- - 1.40				
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. lb.	.74 1/2 - .85				
Powdered, U.S.P. lb.	.74 1/2 - .88				
Crude Drugs					
MISCELLANEOUS					
Agar, Agar, No. 1. lb.					
No. 2 lb.	.67 - .70				
No. 3 lb.	.60 - .62				
Agaric, white lb.	- - 1.50				
Almonds, bitter lb.	.35 - .40				
Sweet lb.	.45 - .50				
Meal lb.	- - .50				
*Nominal					
BALSAMS					
Copaiba, Para lb.					
South American lb.	.50 - .52 1/2				
*Fir, Canada gal.	- - 16.00				
Oregon gal.	1.75 - 1.88				
Peru lb.	5.50 - 5.75				
Tolu lb.	1.35 - 1.45				
BARKS					
*Angostura lb.					
Baswood Bark, pressed. lb.	.29 - .30				
Barberry lb.	.17 - .21				
Bayberry lb.	- - .75				
Blackhaw, of Root. lb.	- - .45				
of Tree lb.	.60 - .65				
Buckthorn lb.	.30 - .35				
Cascara Sagrada lb.	- - .70				
Cascarilla, quills lb.	.15 1/2 - .18				
Siftings lb.	- -				
Chestnut lb.	.30 - .35				
Cinchona, red quills. lb.	.10 - 1.94				
Broken lb.	.65 - .90				
*Yellow "quills" lb.	.55 - .70				
*Broken lb.	- -				
*Maracibo, yellow, powd. lb.	.60 - .65				
Condurango lb.	- -				
Cotton Root lb.	.11 - .12				
*Cramp (true) lb.	.28 - .35				
Cramp (so-called) lb.	.11 - .15				
Dogwood, Jamaica lb.	- - .10				
*Nominal					

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Heavy Chemicals—Metals

Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	—	4.25
Imported	lb.	—	6.50
Borneol	lb.	—	3.50
Bromostyrol	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Castoreum, See Crude Drug, Miscel.			
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	—	36.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	5.50
Citra	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Citronellol	lb.	—	16.00
Imported	lb.	—	30.00
Coumarin	lb.	—	7.50
Ethyl Benzoate	lb.	—	2.00
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Eugenol	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Geraniol, from Citronella	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Geranyl	lb.	—	—
Hellotropin	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	15.00
Imported	oz.	—	30.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	9.25	— 9.75
Imported	lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Linalol	lb.	7.00	— 12.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	13.50	— 15.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb.	—	18.00
Menthol	lb.	13.00	— 13.25
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	11.00	— 11.50
Imported	lb.	17.00	— 20.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	—	16.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	80	— 85
Mirbane, rect., drums extra	lb.	16	— 18
Musk Ambrette	lb.	100.00	— 110.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	—	50.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	13.00	— 14.00
Musk, Natural, See Crude Drug, Miscel.			
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	40.00	— 45.00
Phenylethyl Alcohol	lb.	38.00	— 40.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Rhodinol	lb.	20.00	— 22.00
Imported	lb.	22.00	— 24.00
Safrol	lb.	80	— 90
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	—	1.50
Imported	lb.	—	2.00
Thymol	lb.	12.50	— 13.00
Vanillin	oz.	95	— 100
Violet, artificial	lb.	12.00	— 13.00

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS

Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	3.00
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	6.00
70 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	9.25
80 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	11.00
*Glacial, bbls. and carboys.	14.00	—	14.50
Arsenious	lb.	13 1/2	— 15
Hydrobromic com., 40 p.c.	lb.	46	— 48
Pure, 40 p.c.	lb.	80	— 90
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	08	— 09
45 p.c. in carboys.	lb.	11	— 12
52 p.c. in carboys.	lb.	—	12
Lactic, 24 p.c.	lb.	05	— 07
Muriatic, 18 deg. clys. 100 lbs.	1.75	—	1.85
20 deg. carboys.	100 lbs.	1.00	— 2.00
22 deg. carboys.	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys.	lb.	06	— 06 1/2
38 deg. carboys.	lb.	06 1/2	— 07 1/4
40 deg. carboys.	lb.	07 1/4	— 07 3/4
42 deg. carboys.	lb.	08	— 08 1/2
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c.	lb.	23	— 25
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	31 1/2	— 33 1/2
Pyroligneous, Tech.	gal.	12	— 13 1/4
Sulphuric, Tank carlots	ton	14.00	— 16.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	21.00	— 23.00
Oilum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	22.00	— 25.00
Sulphurous com.	lb.	08	— 11
Tannic, Tech.	lb.	50	— 60
Acetic	lb.	15	— 16
Acetic Anhydride, 88 p.c.	lb.	55	— 60
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	04	— 04 1/4
Ground	lb.	04 1/4	— 04 1/2
Powdered	lb.	04 1/2	— 04 3/4
Chrome	lb.	12 1/2	— 15
Potash lump	lb.	07 1/4	— 08
Powdered	lb.	08	— 08 1/2
Chrome	lb.	17	— 18
Ground	lb.	08	— 08 1/4
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	—	05
Anhydrous	lb.	—	15
Sulphate free free	cwt.	2.25	— 2.30
Low grade	cwt.	1.80	— 2.00
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	16	— 18
Heavy	lb.	08 1/2	— 10
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	30	— 32
Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	14	— 14 1/2

*Ammonia Water, 26 deg., carbf.	lb.	08 1/2	— 10 1/4
20 deg., carboys.	lb.	07	— 09 1/4
18 deg., carboys.	lb.	06 1/2	— 08 1/4
16 deg., carboys.	lb.	06	— 08 1/4
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	25	— 26
Nitrate	lb.	09	— 10
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	16	— 18
Granulated, white	lb.	17 1/2	— 18
Lump	lb.	24	— 26
*Sulphate, foreign 100 lbs.	7.10	—	7.20
Dom., double bags. 100 lbs.	18	—	20
Antimony chloride, liq.	lb.	18	— 20
Sulphuret	lb.	—	—
Crimson F.	lb.	—	40
Golden No. 1	lb.	—	35
No. 2	lb.	—	30
Vermillion	lb.	—	55
Arsenic, white	lb.	13 1/2	— 15
Red	lb.	20	— 21
*Barium, chloride	ton	170.00	— 180.00
*Imported	ton	—	—
Binoxide	lb.	21	— 23
Carbonate	ton	85.00	— 90.00
Nitrate	lb.	10	— 11
Barytes, floated, white.	ton	25.00	— 27.00
Off color	ton	14.00	— 16.00
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	03 1/4	— 04 1/4
*Bleaching Pd. f.o.b. wks. 100 lbs.	4.00	—	4.50
*Export F.A.S.	100 lbs.	4.50	— 5.00
Bromine, U.S.P.	lb.	—	85
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbide	lb.	05	— 07
Carbonate	lb.	01 1/4	— 02 1/4
Light	lb.	08 1/2	— 04 1/2
Heavy	lb.	08	— 04
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	22.00	—	25.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	27.00	—	32.00
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	06	— 07
Carbon bisulphide	lb.	06 1/2	— 07
Carbon black	lb.	12	— 13
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	10 1/2	— 11 1/2
Cobalt Oxide	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Copper Carbonate	lb.	23	— 25
Copper Oxide	lb.	31 1/2	— 33
Cyanide	lb.	65	— 70
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	45	— 48
Powdered	lb.	40	— 42
Sulphate, 97-98 p.c., 100 lbs.	8.00	—	8.25
98 p.c. carlots, N.Y., 100 lbs.	8.25	—	8.50
Copperas, f.o.b. works. 100 lbs.	1.20	—	1.30
Ferric Chloride, crys.	lb.	12	— 13
Liquid, 40 deg.	lb.	07	— 07 1/2
Fluorspar, Powdered	ton	42.00	— 45.00
Acid Grade	ton	50.00	— 60.00
Fuller's Earth	cwt.	1.50	— 1.75
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	4.00	— 4.10
Refined	gal.	4.25	— 4.50
Lead Acetate, white cryst.	lb.	14	— 14 1/4
Broken Cakes	lb.	13 1/2	— 14
Granulated	lb.	13 1/4	— 14
Arsenic, powdered	lb.	27	— 30
Paste	lb.	13 1/2	— 15
Nitrate	lb.	—	15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	00	— 13
Foreign	lb.	—	—
Red, American	lb.	10 1/4	— 13
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	08 1/4
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	—	—
dry	lb.	09 1/4	— 13
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over.	lb.	—	13
English	lb.	—	—
Lithopone	lb.	07 1/4	— 07 1/2
Lime, hydrate	lb.	—	—
Acetate	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.05
Sulphur solution	gal.	17	— 22
Magnesite	ton	65.00	— 68.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	03 1/2	— 04
Magnesium Sulphate	lb.	03 1/2	— 03 3/4
Chloride, fused	ton	65.00	— 68.00
Manganese Chloride	lb.	20	— 21
Dioxide	lb.	13	— 15
Sulphate	lb.	20	— 22
Nickel oxide	lb.	40	— 45
Salts, single	lb.	15	— 16
double	lb.	14	— 15
Paris Green	lb.	35	— 36
Phosphorus red	lb.	50	— 60
Yellow	lb.	35	— 40
Oxychloride	lb.	40	— 50
Sesquisulphide	lb.	40	— 42 1/2
Plaster of Paris	bb. l.	1.50	— 1.60
True Dental	bb. l.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	28	— 32
Sticks, U.S.P.	lb.	38	— 93
*Nominal			

*Potassium Bichromate	lb.	40	— 45
Bicarbonate	lb.	35	— 37
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P.	lb.	55	— 60
80-85 p.c.	lb.	22	— 23
*85-90 p.c.	lb.	—	28
*90-95 p.c.	lb.	—	34
*96-98 p.c.	lb.	—	—
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	14 1/2	— 15 1/2
Powdered, American	lb.	14 1/2	— 15 1/2
Japanese	lb.	15	— 16
Chromate, C.P.	lb.	—	—
Iodide, C.P.	lb.	—	3.10
Muriate, basic 80 p.c. unit	2.60	—	2.65
Metabisulphite	lb.	42	— 43
Permanganate, Com'l	lb.	70	— 75
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals			
Prussiate, red	lb.	90	— 95
Yellow	lb.	38	— 40
Sulphate, 99 p.c.	lb.	50	— 55
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	13 1/4	— 14
Salt Cake	ton	19.00	— 20.00
Silver Nitrate	oz.	—	78
*Soda Ash, 88 p.c. light. 100 lbs.	3.45	—	3.55
*Dense, 88 p.c. bags. 100 lbs.	3.25	—	3.50
*Caustic, 76 p.c.	—	—	—
F. A. S.	100 lbs.	6.25	— 6.50
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.35	— 6.50
Sodium Acetate	lb.	08	— 08 1/2
Bichromate	lb.	29	— 33
Bicarbonate	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.35
Bisulphite	lb.	06 1/2	— 07
Bisulphate	ton	4.25	— 5.00
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls.	1.35	—	1.40
Chlorate	lb.	10	— 11
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	25	— 27
78-76 p.c.	lb.	21	— 23
Hyposulph. bbls. gran. 100 lbs.	3.40	—	3.60
Kegs	100 lbs.	—	3.85
*Nitrate crude	100 lbs.	3.85	— 3.95
*Nitrite	lb.	22	— 23
Peroxide	lb.	35	— 40
Phosphate	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.40
Refined	lb.	07	— 07 1/2
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	25	— 26 1/2
Silicate, 60 deg.	cwt.	2.85	— 3.00
40 deg.	cwt.	1.10	— 1.25
Sulphide, 40 p.c.	lb.	06	— 07
30 p.c. crystals.	lb.	03 1/2	— 04
Sulphite	lb.	03	— 03 1/2
Sulphate, Gl'b. salt.	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphocyanide	lb.	80	— 90
Strontium Nitrate	lb.	24	— 25
Sulphur Chloride, red	lb.	07	— 09
Yellow	lb.	06	— 08
Sulphur Dioxide Com.	lb.	09	— 12
Sulphur crude	ton	25.00	— 30.00
Flour Com'l.	100 lbs.	3.35	— 3.75
Roll, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.20	— 3.50
Flowers, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.55	— 3.95
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	67	— 67 1/2
Tin, bichloride, tech.	lb.	19	— 21
Crystals	100 lbs.	1.13	— 1.75
Whiting	100 lbs.	16	— 18
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	08	— 10
Chloride, Fused	lb.	13	— 13 1/2
Granulated	lb.	45	— 47
Cyanide	lb.	10	— 13
Dust	lb.	11 1/2	— 13 1/2
Oxide, French	lb.	09 1/2	— 10
American	lb.	08 1/2	— 04
Sulphate	lb.	08 1/2	— 04

Metals

Tin			
Straits	cwt.	—	61.50
Banca	cwt.	—	61.00
American, pure	cwt.	—	61.25
99% pure	cwt.	—	61.00
Copper			
Prime Lake	cwt.	—	18.15
Electrolytic	cwt.	—	18.50
Casting	cwt.	19.00	— 19.25
Lead			
Amer. S. & R. Co.	cwt.	—	8.50
Open Mkt. Price	cwt.	—	9.00
Zinc (Spelter)			
Shipment	cwt.	—	9.50
Prompt	cwt.	—	8.50
Antimony			
Chinese and Japanese.	cwt.	10.87 1/2	— 11.12 1/2
98-99% Virgin	cwt.	32.00	— 33.00
98-99% Remelted	cwt.	31.50	— 32.00
Remelted No. 12	cwt.	29.50	— 30.00
Powdered	cwt.	—	42.00
Magnesium, 99%	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Nickel			
Ingot	cwt.	41.00	— 42.00
Shot	cwt.	—	43.00
Electrolytic	cwt.	—	45.00
*Nominal			

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Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors—Naval Stores

Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	
Cadmium	1.40
Cobalt	3.00
Mercury	98.00
Platinum, purc.	142.00
Iridium	300.00
Palladium	120.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	
Wolframite, Chinese	6.50
Bolivian	8.00
Scheelite	15.75
Silver	1.29 1/2

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate ... 100 lbs.	7.10	7.20
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y. unit		8.00
Bone, 3 and 80, ground, raw, top		48.00
Cyanamide	4.00	4.50
*Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b.		7.25
Nitrate Soda	100 lbs.	3.85
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b.		3.90
Chicago	unit	7.75
Phosphate Rock—		
Florida pebble, 68 p.c.	ton	6.85
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.	ton	11.00
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.	unit	2.60
Pyrites, furn. size, impid.	unit	17 1/2

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls. gal.		2.35
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-		
tilled, bbls.		2.20
*Turpentine, Destructive dis-		
tilled, bbls.		2.12
Pitch, prime	bbl.	8.50
Rosins, B		17.80
D		18.55
E		18.55
F		18.55
G		19.25
H		19.25
I		19.50
K		19.95
M		20.20
N		20.50
WG		21.25
WW		22.00
Roan Oil, first run	gal.	1.50
Second run	gal.	1.84
Tar, kiln-burnt	bbls.	14.50

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES

*Benzol, C. P.	gal.	27	30 1/2
(91 p.c.)	gal.	25	30 1/2
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark, gal.		83	90
Straw, 97-99 p.c.	gal.	95	1.00
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.		40
50 p.c.	gal.		60
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.		18
Cresosote oil	gal.	40	45
Dip. oil	gal.	37 1/2	40
*Naphthalene, balls	lb.	10	10 1/2
*Flake	lb.	10	11
Phenol	lb.	12	17
*Export	lb.	26	38
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00	18.00
Solvent naphtha	gal.	25	30 1/2
Toluol, pure	gal.	28	33 1/2
Xylol	gal.	40	45

INTERMEDIATES

Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	2.75	3.00
Acid B	lb.		2.25
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.75	1.80
Acid Chloracetic	lb.	.85	.60
Acid Cleve	lb.	1.65	1.70
Acid F (delta acid)	lb.	8.00	3.25
*Acid H	lb.	2.10	2.15
Acid Metanilic	lb.		1.70
*Acid Naphthionic, Crude ..	lb.	7.0	.75
Refined	lb.	1.00	1.10
*Acid Neville & Winther's ..	lb.	1.90	2.00
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.50	.55
Anhydride	lb.	.45	.60
Acid Picric	lb.	.25	.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.30	.32
Refined	lb.	.32	.33
Acid Tobias	lb.	2.25	2.35
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P.	gal.	5.10	5.15
Second Hands, U.S.P.	gal.	8.00	8.25
*Wood ref. 95 p.c.	gal.		
97 p.c.	gal.		
*Second Hands	gal.		8.00
Pure	gal.		
*Denatured, 190 proof	gal.	.99	1.00
198 proof	gal.	1.00	1.01
Second Hands	gal.	.96	1.00

p-Amidoacetanilide	lb.	2.00	2.25
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.15	1.20
p-Amidophenol	lb.	2.85	2.90
Hydrochloride	lb.		2.75
*Aniline Oil	lb.	.35	.37
*Aniline Salt	lb.	.47	.50
Aniline for red	lb.	.60	.65
Anthraquinone	lb.	4.25	4.50
Bayer's Salt	lb.	1.05	1.10
Anthracene, 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.75	1.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.65	.75
U.S.P. & F.P.C., see Aromatic			
*Benzidine Base	lb.	1.35	1.40
*Benzidine Sulphate	lb.		1.15
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P.	lb.	.75	.85
Benzyl chloride	lb.	1.55	1.60
Benzylchloride, 95-97	lb.	.26	.30
Carbazol	lb.	1.00	1.25
Chlorbenzol	lb.	1.05	.12
Chlorhydrin	lb.	2.00	2.10
Diamidophenol	lb.		6.50
Dianilidine	lb.	9.00	10.00
o-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.15	.20
p-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.10	.15
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.40	1.45
*Dimethylaniline	lb.	2.00	2.10
*Dinitrophenol	lb.	.40	.50
*Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.35	.38
Dinitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.26	.30
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.45	.50
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.43	.45
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.		
*Diphenylamine	lb.	.85	.90
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	1.05	1.10
*Formaldehyde	lb.		.38
*Second Hands	lb.	.57	.58
"G" Salt	lb.	.75	1.00
Hydroazobenzene	lb.	1.50	2.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	1.90	2.00
Methylanthraquinone	lb.		
Monochlorobenzol	lb.	1.05	.12
*Monothylaniline	lb.	2.00	2.40
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	1.00	1.05
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.00	1.05
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.65	.70
Sublimed	lb.	.75	.80
*a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.40	.45
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.15	1.25
Sublimed	lb.	1.65	1.75
*Neville & Winther's Acid ..	lb.	1.90	2.00
m-Nitraniline	lb.	1.00	1.05
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.50	1.55
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.75	.85
Nitrobenzol	lb.	.16	.17
Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.40	.45
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	.35
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.80	.85
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	3.00	3.25
*o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	.80
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline ..	lb.	1.90	2.00
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.15	1.40
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.16	.18
Phenolphthalein	lb.	1.50	1.60
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	2.35	2.50
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.25	1.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.45	.60
Phosgene	lb.	.75	.75
"R" Salt	lb.	.75	.80
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	3.75	5.00
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	.70	.75
Schaeffer's Salt	lb.		.75
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.		2.50
Tolidin	lb.	1.70	1.75
Sulphate	lb.	1.10	1.20
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.50	.45
o-Toluidine	lb.	.30	.35
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.75	2.00
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.25	1.35
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.		1.00
Nylidine	lb.	.40	.45

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.15	1.70
Blue	lb.	3.00	5.00
Brown	lb.	1.25	2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	3.50
Orange II	lb.	.45	.50
Orange III	lb.	1.00	1.25
Red	lb.	1.10	1.20
Scarlet	lb.		1.00
Violet 10B	lb.		6.50
Amidine Yellow R	lb.		1.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	7.50
Alkali Blue, Dom.	lb.		4.75
Azo Yellow	lb.		2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade ..	lb.	3.50	4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.		4.50
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.		3.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't. ..	lb.		3.00
Granine	lb.	8.75	9.25

Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.		.75
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.00	3.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.		1.50
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	7.50
Orange, R. G., contract.	lb.	2.00	2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb.	.50	.60
Patent Blue, Swiss Type ..	lb.	12.00	16.00
Ponceau	lb.		1.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.00	1.10
Tartrazine, Dom.	lb.		1.50
Tartrazine, Imp.	lb.	1.25	1.40
Uranine	lb.	10.00	11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss.	lb.	6.00	7.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.95	1.10
Sky Blue	lb.	3.25	3.75
Blue	lb.		1.10
Brown	lb.	1.55	1.75
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	2.50
Fast Red	lb.	3.50	6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	2.50
Yellow	lb.	2.00	4.00
Violet con't	lb.	2.20	2.50
Benzopurpurine 10 B.	lb.	3.50	4.00
Benzopurpurine 4 B.	lb.	1.80	1.90
Chrysophenine, Dom.	lb.		2.50
Chrysophenine, Imp.	lb.		3.80
Congo Red 4B Type.	lb.	.90	1.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00	5.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65	2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.75	2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70	2.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.		.90

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.30	.40
Blue Dom.	lb.	.80	.90
Brown	lb.	.35	.45
Green	lb.	1.00	2.00
Yellow	lb.	.90	1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright.	lb.	7.75	9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb.	6.25	7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.		2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00	12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.		1.90
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste. ..	lb.	5.00	10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.		1.50
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.		1.35
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25	1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	2.20	2.50
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.50	1.70
Chrome Red	lb.		2.00
Gallocyanine	lb.	1.50	1.75

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine O, Dom.	lb.	3.25	3.50
Auramine OO.	lb.	4.25	4.75
Bismarck Brown Y.	lb.		1.30
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.20	1.30
Brilliant Green Crystals.	lb.	6.00	7.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.		1.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.		.90
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00	5.25
Emerald Green, Crystals.	lb.		8.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.		.75
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	5.50	12.50
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	15.00
Magenta Acid, Dom.	lb.	4.25	5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	lb.	10.00	12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals.	lb.		4.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.		3.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.25	3.50
Medicinal	lb.		10.00
Methyl Violet, 3B	lb.	2.60	2.75
Methyl Violet 6B	lb.	4.50	5.50
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.		.65
Nigrosine, water sol., blue.	lb.	7.00	10.00
Phosphine G. Domestic.	lb.		35.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't.	lb.		5.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	5.00	6.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	5.00	5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.		6.00
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00	7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	8.00

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Tanning Materials, Starches, Fats, Oils and Greases

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	—	.33
Seed	lb.	.03 1/2	—	.05
Carmine No. 40	lb.	5.75	—	5.80
Cochineal	lb.	.62	—	.70
Gambier, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Oudes	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Madras	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.28
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.35	—	.40
Chinese	lb.	.34	—	.36
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11
Alepey	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	—	.08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	—	.20
Fustic, sticks	ton	30.00	—	35.00
Chips	lb.	.05	—	.06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.07	—	.09
*Logwood Sticks	ton	40.00	—	50.00
Chips	lb.	.04	—	.05
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Red Saunders	lb.	.22	—	.25

DYE EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.22	—	.25
Triple	lb.	—	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.23	—	.25
Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rauvooon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.17
Liquid	lb.	.11	—	.13
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.22	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.22	—	.32
Crystals	lb.	.32	—	.40
Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.14	—	.16 1/2
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	—	.19
Gall	lb.	.25	—	.27
*Hematin Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.11	—	.16
*Crystals	lb.	.30	—	.37
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	—	—	.34
Extract	lb.	.22	—	.26
Indigo, natural	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.20	—	.21
*Crystals	lb.	.32	—	.35
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.14	—	.18
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	—	—	.15
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.20
Paste	lb.	—	—	.10
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.				
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08 1/2
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.14	—	.18

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	1.40	—	1.55
Technical	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Blood, imported	lb.	.65	—	.68
Domestic	lb.	.55	—	.60
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.65	—	.70
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.15	—	.20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.12
550-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.11
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.10

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	6.50	—	6.75
Dextrine, Corn, white or				
yellow	per 100 lbs.	5.75	—	6.25
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.13	—	.15
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls. cwt.		5.10	—	5.50
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls. cwt.		5.00	—	5.25
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Tapioca flour, high grade	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
Medium grade	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07 1/2
Low grade	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06 1/2

*Nominal

Tanning Materials

Algarobilla	ton	185.00	—	200.00
Divi Divi	ton	78.00	—	75.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—	16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	110.00	—	125.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	64.00	—	67.00
Myrobalans	ton	50.00	—	60.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—	16.00
Ground	ton	—	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—	15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—	29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	80.00	—	83.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	75.00	—	80.00
Valonia Cups	ton	73.00	—	75.00
Beard	ton	80.00	—	85.00
Wattle Bark	ton	—	—	90.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan,				
bbls.	lb.	.83	—	.03 1/2
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	—	—	.03 1/2
Crystals, ordinary 60 p.c.	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Clarified	lb.	—	—	—
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	—	.11
Common	lb.	.09	—	.11
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.15	—	.16
Cubes, Java	lb.	.14	—	.16
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.04 1/2
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	—	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.09	—	.10
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan,				
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 1/4	—	.01 1/2
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	—	—	.08 1/2
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.06	—	.07
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.11	—	.12
*Clarified	lb.	—	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan,				
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 1/4	—	.01 1/2
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
Valonia, solid, 62 p.c. tan	lb.	.15	—	.16

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carleads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.15	—	1.16
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.10	—	1.12
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	85.00	—	90.00
Norwegian	bbl.	85.00	—	90.00
Degras, American	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.07 3/4
English	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
Neutral	lb.	.14	—	.15
Horse	lb.	.11	—	.12
Lard prime	gal.	—	—	2.00
Off prime	gal.	—	—	1.85
No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.90
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.50
No. 2	gal.	—	—	1.35
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	—	—	1.18
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	—	1.20
White, bleached, winter	lb.	—	—	1.22
Northern, crude	gal.	—	—	1.00
Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	—	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	—	2.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	2.00
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.90
Dark	gal.	1.60	—	1.65
Prime	gal.	1.75	—	1.80
Oleo Oil	lb.	.22	—	.27
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2
Saponified	lb.	.16 1/2	—	.16 1/2
Sperm bleached winter				
35 deg., cold test	gal.	1.95	—	2.00
45 deg., cold test	gal.	1.93	—	1.95
Natural winter, 35 deg., cold				
test	gal.	1.95	—	2.00

*Nominal

Stearic, single pressed	lb.	25 1/4	—	26 1/4
Double pressed	lb.	.27	—	.27 1/2
Triple pressed	lb.	.29	—	.29 1/2
Tallow, acidless	gal.	—	—	1.70
Prime	gal.	—	—	1.60
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.80	—	1.85
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.35	—	1.40
Crude tanks, Coast	gal.	1.05	—	1.10

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.19	—	.20
Cases	lb.	—	—	.21
No. 3	lb.	.18 1/2	—	.19
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.24 1/2	—	.24 1/2
Coconut Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.18 1/2	—	.19
Tanks	lb.	—	—	.18
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.20	—	.30 1/2
*Tanks	lb.	—	—	.15 1/2
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.18 1/2
Edible	lb.	.21	—	.21 1/2
Copra	lb.	.10 1/4	—	.10 1/4
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.20	—	.21
Crude, Tanks	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2
*Barrels	lb.	.18	—	.18 1/2
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.				
mills, in tanks	lb.	.17 1/4	—	.17 1/4
Sunmer, yel., prim., bbl.	lb.	.19 1/2	—	.20
*White	lb.	—	—	.24 1/2
Winter, yellow	lb.	.21 1/4	—	.22 1/4
Hempseed	lb.	.20	—	.21
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	—	1.54
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	—	1.87
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	—	1.90
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots				
gal.	gal.	—	—	2.41
*Olive, denatured	gal.	2.90	—	3.00
Edible	gal.	3.15	—	3.20
Foots	lb.	.19 1/2	—	.20
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2
Benin	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.16
Niger	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.15
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18 1/4	—	.18 1/2
Imported	lb.	.20 1/2	—	.20 1/2
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	lb.	.25	—	.26
Peanut Oil, refined	lb.	.25	—	.26
Oriental, coast, tanks	lb.	.20 1/4	—	.21 1/4
Poppy Seed	gal.	2.75	—	3.00
Rapeseed, ref'd. bbl.	gal.	1.62	—	1.65
*Blown	gal.	1.68	—	1.70
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	—	2.30
*Imported	lb.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.16 1/2
New York, bbls.	lb.	.18 1/4	—	.19 1/4
Edible	lb.	.21	—	.21 1/2

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.17	—	.18
Yellow	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/2
House	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.13 1/2
Grease, Brown	lb.	.10	—	.12
Lard City	lb.	.20 1/4	—	.21 1/4
Compound	lb.	.25	—	.26 1/2
Stearine, lard	lb.	.27	—	.28
Oleo	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.18
Tallow, edible	lb.	.18	—	.18 1/2
City, Special	lb.	.18 1/4	—	.19 1/4

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.17	—	.17 1/4
City Fancy	lb.	.16 1/4	—	.16 1/2
Prime Packers	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/4
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.16
"A" White	lb.	.15	—	.15 1/4
"B" White	lb.	.14 1/4	—	.15
Yellow	lb.	.14 1/4	—	.14 1/2
Brown	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/2
Bone	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12
House	lb.	.13 1/4	—	.13 1/2
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.17 1/2
Lard, leaf	lb.	.21 1/4	—	.22 1/4

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas ..		—	—	54.50
f.o.b. New Orleans ..		—	—	—
*Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—	56.00
Columbia ..		—	—	53.00
New Orleans ..	ton	—	—	—
*Corn Cake ..	short ton	—	—	—
Meal ..	short ton	65.00	—	70.00
Linseed cake, dom. ..	short ton	—	—	68.00
Linseed Meal ..	short ton	—	—	70.00

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ALMONDS—Bitter, 900 bgs., G. De Pasquah Caruso, Catania; 46 bgs., Norris, Inc., Catania; 100 bgs., First National Bank, Catania; 50 bgs., 200 bgs., 150 bgs., 15 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Catania; 150 bgs., Palermo and 550 bgs., Bari; 100 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Catania; 50 bgs., 700 bgs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Catania, and 150 bgs., Bari; 300 bgs., Goshen & Cunliffe, Catania; 50 bgs., Irving National Bank, Trieste; 30 bgs., Irving National Bank, Catania; 50 and 600 bgs., Bari; 100 bgs., Bankers Trust Co., Catania; 100 bgs., Goshen & Cunliffe, Catania, and 100 bgs., Bari; 50 bgs., Franco African Banking Corporation, Catania; 200 bgs., 50 bbs., Lazard Freres, Catania; 60 bgs., British Bank of South America, Catania, and 450 bbs., Bari; 50 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bari; 500 bbs., London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Bari; 300 bbs., Guaranty Trust Co., Bari; Sweet, 300 bbs., G. Di Pasquah Caruso, Catania; 40 cs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Catania; 40 cs., F. H. Leggett & Co., Malaga; 450 cs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 350 bbs., Habicht & Co., Malaga; 400 bbs., Bankers Trust Co., Malaga; 350 bbs., British-American Bank of South America, Malaga; 100 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga

ALBUMEN—235 cs., D. Sasson & Co., Shanghai; 11 cs., Fearon, Daniel & Co., Shanghai; 56 cs., Hadden & Co., Shanghai; 112 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Shanghai; 300 cs., American Foreign Banking Corporation, Hankow; 198 cs., Kobbie & Co., Kobe

ANTIMONY—Crude, 1,000 cs., Bank of New York, Shanghai; 1,000 cs., D. Nagasaki & Co., Kobe; 1,500 cs., Kuhara Shoji Kalaha, Osaka; 1,000 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hankow; Regulus, 500 cs., Coal & Iron National Bank, Hankow; 1,000 cs., National Bank of South Africa

ANTIPYRINE—3 cs., Merck & Co., London

ARGOLS—144 csks., 26 csks., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples

BALSAM—Copaliba, 6 drums, 41 cs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Trinidad and Porto Colombia; 10 cs., New York Overseas Co., Para; Tolu, 20 cs., C. E. Griffin & Co., Porto Colombia

BARIUM CHLORIDE—180 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Hamburg

BEANS—Caster, 1,418 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Cocoa, 710 bgs., Middleton & Co., Trinidad; 193 bgs., Grenada; 1,008 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Trinidad; 71 bgs., Grenada; 2,750 bgs., Colonial Bank, Trinidad; 25 bgs., W. Bolus & Co., Trinidad; 100 bgs., Southern Pacific Co., Trinidad; 60 bgs., T. Scott & Co., Trinidad; 200 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Inc., Trinidad; 220 bgs., American Trading Co., Trinidad; 200 bgs., E. F. Darrell & Co., Trinidad; 2,042 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Trinidad; 12 bgs., J. Lippman & Co., Grenada; 120 bgs., Colonial Bank, Grenada; 122 bgs., F. E. Childs & Co., Grenada; 152 bgs., F. E. Childs & Co., Grenada; 1,302 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 6,000 bgs., Bahia, 90 bgs., La Guayra; 2,000 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Bahia; 1,000 bgs., 3,000 bgs., London & River Plate Bank, Bahia; 2,907 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, South Pacific Ports; 300 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., La Guayra; 103 bgs., De Sola Bros. & Pardo, La Guayra; 600 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., La Guayra; 100 bgs., 10 bgs., Porto Plata; 8,000 bgs., Bahia; 1,205 bgs., Scholtz & Co., La Guayra; 250 bgs., 300 bgs., Ultramarine Corporation; 203 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Porto Cabello; 125 bgs., 206 bgs., Porto Plata; 900 bgs., H. E. Batzow, La Guayra; 200 bgs., R. Desvervigne, Hartman Pacific Co., Porto Cabello; 25 bgs., R. F. Downing & Co., Porto Cabello; 500 bgs., Ultramarine Corporation; 303 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Porto Cabello; 125 bgs., 200 bgs., Porto Plata; 900 bgs., H. E. Batzow, La Guayra; 200 bgs., R. Desvervigne, Hartman Pacific Co., Porto Cabello; 25 bgs., R. F. Downing

& Co., Porto Cabello; 500 bgs., Ultramarine Corporation, Porto Cabello; 700 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Inc., La Guayra, 116 bgs., 300 bgs., Sanchez, 70 bgs., Porto Plata; 100 bgs., Santo Domingo City; 545 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Santo Domingo City; 77 bgs., Porto Plata; 897 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Santo Domingo City; 63 bgs., 90 bgs., Sanchez; 916 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 2,456 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez; 87 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Sanchez; 50 bgs., T. H. Hamlin & Son, Inc., Sanchez; 60 bgs., Marden, Orth & Hastings, Sanchez; 125 bgs., Vasquez, Correa & Co., Ltd., Sanchez; 250 bgs., Southern Sales Corporation; 15 bgs., R. Ramirez & Co., Sanchez; 75 bgs., Rolas & Randall & Co., Sanchez; 67 bgs., Blackburn Trading Co., Sanchez; 2,086 bgs., 700 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Sanchez; 245 bgs., F. Vicini & Co., Inc., Sanchez; 260 bgs., Ultramarine Corporation; 60 bgs., Porcella, Vicini & Co., Sanchez; 120 bgs., Blackburn Trading Co., Porto Plata; 300 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Porto Plata; 500 bgs., Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Bahia; 1,000 bgs., London & Brazilian Bk., Bahia; 1,100 bgs., National City Bk., Bahia; 3,000 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Bahia; 39 bgs., M. C. Kleith, Port Limon; 1,075 bgs., Mechanica & Metals National Bank, Bahia

BERRIES—Cubeba, 24 bgs., 32 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay

BITTERS—1,540 cs., J. Wupperman, Trinidad

CAMPHOR—130 cs., Soni Bros. & Co., Shanghai; 100 cs., National Bank of South Africa

CASEIN—3,000 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires

CHEMICALS—Miscellaneous, 1 cs., 100 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga; 100 bbls., 30 cs., Hamburg; 20 bbls., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg; 6,400 cs., Roessler & Hasselbacher, Chemical Co., Hamburg

COCAINE—3 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, South Pacific Ports

DISINFECTANTS—2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

DIVI DIVI—490 seroons, Blackburn Trading Co., Porto Plata

DRUGS, CRUDE—18 bbls., 1 bx., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 800 bgs., National City Bank, Colombo

DYESTUFFS—Anatto, 150 bbls., J. M. Pringle, Kingston; 50 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Kingston; Indigo, 5 chests, Brown Bros. & Co., London

ERGOT RYE—3 bgs., McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co.

EXTRACTS—Quebracho, 1,907 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires

FLOWERS—Miscellaneous, 72 bbls., Stelb & Buttweiler, Trieste; 31 bbs., Behr & Co., Trieste; 16 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co.

GLYCERIN, CRUDE—14 drums, Marx & Rawolle, London; 285 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa

GUM—Arafotidia, 16 cs., Pitt & Scott, Colombo; Gamboge, 4 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London; 5 cs., Singapore; 2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 3 cs., Singapore; Chicle, 5,559 bbs., Mexican Export Co., Vera Cruz; (in transit) Sandarac, 10 bgs., McKesson & Robbins, London; 25 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., London; 168 bgs., 12 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Tragacanth, 10 cs., W. R. Jablon, London

HERBS—Medicinal, 10 bbls., H. Bayersdorfer, Lehigh; 75 bbs., 16 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Lehigh; 300 bbs., Guaranty Trust Co., Marcellles

INSECT POWDER—78 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste

IRON HYPOPHOSPHITE—6 cs., Fellows Medical Co., London

ISINGLASS—2 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., London; 3 cs., C. H. Reissig, London

KOLA NUTS—1 bg., Dodge & Olcott Co., Grenada

LEAVES—Bay, 32 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marcellles; Marjoram, 50 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marcellles; Patchouli, 10 bbs., Walter Ross & Co.; Sage, 10 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marcellles; 153 bbs., Guaranty Trust Co., Valencia; Senna, 10 bbs., McKesson & Robbins, London; 25 bbs., Peek & Velsor, London; 33 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marcellles; Thyme, 51 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marcellles; and 228 bbs., Valencia

LEECHES—8 tubs, F. Masselli, Naples

LICORICE—Cut, 10 bgs., 10 bbs., Brown Bros.

& Co., Marcellles; Juice, 10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Catania

LIME SALTS—Citrate, 210 csks., Chas. Pizer & Co., Messina; 120 csks., Powers-Weightman-Rosegarther Co., Messina; 1,000 bgs., Bank of New Patras

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—243 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Hamburg; 3 cs., Fellows Medical Co., London

MANNA—25 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo

MEDICINES—Miscellaneous, 3 cs., E. Fougere & Co., London; 21 cs., G. W. Guild, Naples; 1 cs., A. H. Pugliese, Genoa

MENTHOL—75 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

MERCURY—300 cs., H. Peabody & Co., Genoa

MYROBALANS—15,388 pockets, Kalayn Dass Bros., Calcutta; 1,734 bgs., 506 bgs., 1,836 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay

NAPHTHALENE—Crude, 763 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

OILS—Cocunut, 4 csks., McKesson & Robbins, Demerara; 4 bbs., Jackson, Sealy & Co., Santa Marta; Fuel, 197 drums, United Chemical & Organic Food Co., Trieste

Linseed, 148 bbls., Vacuum Oil Co., London; 300 bbls., Union Alliance Corporation, Montevideo; Olive, 60 bbls., A. D. Shaw, Cadiz; 300 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Malaga; 500 bbs., F. Fabian, Malaga; 3 bbs., Lunham & Moore, Malaga; 120 csks., 18 csks., Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., Malaga; 100 bbls., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Malaga; 335 bbs., A. E. Rittwagen, Malaga; 165 bbs., Schroeder Bros., Malaga; 3,600 bbs., Caldwell & Co., Barcelona; 1,513 bbs., S. Montellor, Barcelona; 345 bbs., J. Victori & Co., Barcelona; 400 bbs., East River National Bank, Barcelona; 200 bbls., First National Bank, Barcelona; 30 bbls., W. R. Grace & Co., Seville; 12 bbs., Lisbon; 1,200 cs., J. P. Smith & Co., Marcellles; Paraffin, 75 bbs., Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., London; Sulphur, 60 bbls., Tradesmer National Bank, Lehigh; 100 bbls., Philadelphia National Bank, Lehigh; 100 bbls., T. Torilli, Trieste; 300 bbls., Beech Van Sicelen & Co., Bari; 150 bbs., Corn Exchange National Bank, Bari; 75 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Bari; 100 bbls., Philadelphia National Bank, Palermo

OILS, ESSENTIAL—Bay, 21 cs., George Lueders & Co., San Juan; 38 cs., Gustavo Preston Co., San Juan; Bergamot, 30 bbs., 3 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 3 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Lavender, 1 drum, Brown Bros. & Co., London; Lemons, 100 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo; 20 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Messina; 25 cs., H. M. Peabody & Co., Messina; 25 cs., C. L. Huisking, Inc., Messina; Miscellaneous, 2 cs., Ungerer & Co., London; 2 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., London; Orange, 50 cs., East River National Bank, Messina; 12 cs., Colonial Bank, Kingston; Rose, 10 ppts., National Bank of India, Bombay; Sandalwood, 10 cs., E. Fougere & Co., London

PEEL—Lemon, 170 1/2 pipes, Smith & Schipper, Messina

PERFUMERY—5 1/4 cs., Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., Messina; 2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga; 300 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga; 50 cs., George Lueders & Co., Catania; 425 cs., J. B. Horner, Catania; 50 cs., Grace Bros. & Co., Catania; 90 cs., Jitely Bros., Catania; 30 cs., L. Nunes, Messina; 60 1/4 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 2 csks., Dodge & Olcott Co., Barcelona; 1 bx., Banca, Commercial Italian, Barcelona; 3 bbs., J. W. Lyon, Seville

POTASSIUM SALTS—Bromide, 25 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hamburg; Chlorate, 200 kegs, Rendrach Powder Co., Stockholm; 300 kegs, Thos. Meadows & Co., Stockholm

QUEBRACHO—500 tons, New York Quebracho Extract Co., Barbados

ROCHELLE SALTS—15 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., London

ROOTS—Athea, 20 bbs., Guaranty Trust Co., Marcellles; Arrow, 50 cs., J. P. Smith & Co., London; 190 bbs., W. Bolus & Co., Trinidad; Colombo, 40 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay; Gentian, 55 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marcellles; 24 bbs., Guaranty Trust Co., Marcellles; Ipecac, 21 bbs., London & Brazilian Bank, Ltd., Rio de Janeiro; 3 bbs., American Park Bank, Cartagena; Licorice, 427 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Catania; 50 bbs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Catania; 1,110 bbs., Bank of America, Seville

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SEEDS—Anise, 30 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles, 90 bgs., Valencia, 77 bgs., Lisbon; 183 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Valencia; Castor, 20 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Inc., Bombay; 3,528 bgs., Stanley & Co., Bombay; Celery, 50 bgs., 110 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; Coriander, 206 bgs., Lewis, German & Co., London; Linseed, 17,587 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rosario; 38,033 bgs., Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Rosario; Mustard, 272 scks., R. F. Downing & Co., London; 200 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Catania; 200 bls., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Catania; Poppy, 127 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; 223 bgs., American Express Co., Bombay; 183 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Bombay.

SOAP—Castile, 500 bxs., Irving National Bank, Leghorn; 300 bxs., Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Barcelona; 200 bxs., A. Bourjois & Co., Valencia; 40 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Seville; Olive, 709 bxs., Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Cadiz; 1 bx., E. P. Lam-

parchi & Co., Cadiz; 10 cs., S. Rosenbluth, Seville.

SODIUM SALTS—Prussiate, 13 csks., 6 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Prussiate, Yellow, 47 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

SPICES—Capsicum, 50 bls., 60 bls., American Trading Co., London; 81 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Cassia, 500 bls., Mendelsohn & Co., Canton; 500 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Canton; 20 cs., J. Carmania, London; 100 bxs., 50 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Chillies, 105 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London, 50 bls., Bombay; 250 bls., Irving National Bank, Bombay; Cinnamon, 1 bbl., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 100 bls., 50 bls., 150 bls., 146 bls., Frame & Co., London; 431 bls., Pardo Bros., Colombo; Cloves, 2 bgs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Grenada; 200 bls., Frame & Co., London; 175 bls., 282 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Ginger, 2 bbls., Dodge & Olcott Co., Grenada; 600 bgs., 12 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 39 bgs., International Banking Corporation, London; Nutmegs, 12 bgs., J. & G. Lippmann & Co., Grenada; 5 bbls., 12 cs., J. & G. Lippmann & Co., Grenada; 2 bbls., 10 bbls., Willard Hawes & Co., Grenada; 16 bgs., Middleton & Co., Grenada; 7 bgs., F. E. Childs & Co., Grenada; 47 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 11 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Pepper, Black, 263 bgs., 77 bgs., Old & Wallace Co., London; 13 bgs., L. Little-

john & Co., London; 506 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay.

SPONGES—79 bls., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Vera Cruz; 27 bls., American Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau, 3 cs., London; 518 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau; 18 bls., National Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau; 32 bls., Carbondal, Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau; 85 bls., J. Bloch, Inc., Nassau; 189 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Nassau, 50 bls., Havana; 22 bgs., L. Pappa, Constantinople.

TALCUM POWDER—200 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Genoa; 200 bgs., E. Ganni & Co., Genoa.

TARTAR—192 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Catania; 40 csks., Bank of Commerce, Catania.

THYMOL—3 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London.

VIROL—14 cs., Extra Chemical Co., London.

WAX—Bees, 259 bgs., D. Steengrafe, London; 32 bgs., Cuban ports; 326 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 17 scks., F. Ricart & Co., Azua; 3 bgs., Michelena & Co., San Domingo; 2 bgs., Blackburn Trading Co., Sanchez; 2 bgs., S. Ramirez & Co., Sanchez; 3 bgs., Mecke & Co., Puerto Plata; 9 bgs., 2 bgs., Gustave Amsineck & Co., Inc., Porto Plata; 100 bgs., Leon, Israel & Bros., Porto Plata; 32 bgs., D. Steengrafe, Cuba Ports; Carrauba, 35 bgs., National City Bank, Rio de Janeiro.

New Incorporations

Atlas Manufacturing Co., Dover, Del., capital \$25,000. To manufacture chemicals. George T. O'Donnell, Edward A. Knight, Joseph O'Donnell, Scranton, Pa.

The O-D Pharmaceutical Company, St. Louis, Mo., capital \$300,000, seventy per cent. paid. To manufacture and sell pharmaceutical preparations. Theo. Opperman holds 1,274 shares, William Rechtern 323 shares and Conrad Poeben one share.

The St. Louis Pharmaceutical Company, St. Louis, Mo., capital \$12,000, fully paid. To manufacture pharmaceutical preparations. William O. Brach, John A. Huber, and S. G. Gillespie, St. Louis.

Three Point Products Corporation, Albany, capital 300 shares common stock, no par value; active capital \$30,000. To make soap, candles, dyes and chemicals. L. K. Luff, J. J. Tobin, T. F. Baker, Albany, N. Y.

Conversion Products Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$10,000. To manufacture dyes. William H. Buell, Henry C. Wilson, Lester C. Burdett, New York City.

Duane Chemical Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$210,000. A. E. Winter, F. B. Ross, A. H. Skillin, 36 Broad St., New York.

Alunite Co. of America, Dover, Del., capital \$750,000. Herbert Scheberg, St. Louis; G. G. Scheberg, Oklahoma; H. N. Eyans, Kansas City, Mo.

Etna Laboratories, Brooklyn, capital \$40,000. Chemicals. A. J. and J. A. Kramer, M. Kauvinan, 380 Etna st., Brooklyn.

Rovey Instrument and Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$25,000. G. G. Stuart, J. S. Rovey, N. M. Gisel, Buffalo.

Harbor Chemical Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$1,000,000. D. Price, E. G. Wigan, V. Komarow, 818 East 163rd st., New York.

Federal Drug Mfg. Co., Dover, Del., capital \$75,000. M. M. Lucey, M. Butler, L. S. Dorsey, Wilmington, Del.

Capital Increases—National Drug Stores Corporation, New York City, from \$6,700,000 to \$10,500,000.

FILES SUIT AGAINST PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

St. Louis, March 27.—A suit was filed in the St. Louis Circuit March 17, by Mrs. Alice Snedeker, against Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Mich., for \$75,000 damages. She alleges in her petition that one of the company's compounds which she used as a heart stimulant, during an attack of influenza, in December, 1918, was not correctly labeled and as a result ossification of her arms set in that may necessitate their amputation.

The compound, according to her petition, was originally manufactured with vegetable oil and camphor. Subsequently, she alleges, the company substituted mineral oil for the vegetable product, but failed to record the change upon the label; and she contends, that while vegetable oil is absorbed by the system and is safe and harmless, mineral oil has just the opposite effect. She alleges that it is not absorbed but lies inert in the system.

Mrs. Snedeker alleges that the compound was injected into her arms in accordance with instructions, but due to the mineral oil her arms, especially at the elbows, have become a bluish red, swollen and hard and that all sensation in them has been lost.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Great American Chemical Products Co. was held at the office of the company in New York on March 15. The following officers were elected: Charles H. Huhn, Minneapolis, Minn., president; Thomas H. Potts, Chicago, Ill., vice-president; Farquhar J. MacRae, treasurer; George B. McLeod, secretary; John D. Gillis, general manager. Directors: The above, and Joseph C. Tolman, Chicago; Dr. Frank H. Newton, Toledo, Ohio; John J. Posschl, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. M. Davis, Scranton, Pa.

The Butterworth-Judson Corporation of Newark, New Jersey, have made arrangements by which their dyes will be distributed in New England by the Standard Color Co. of Boston and Providence.

The office furniture of Charles T. Stork & Co., Inc., bankrupt, was sold on Tuesday at 135 Front street, by the United States auctioneer for the Southern District of New York.

Of Interest in the Trade

The Chemical Pigment Corporation, St. Helena, Md., has awarded a contract for a new one-story administration building.

The Elcaya Company, Inc., manufacturers of Creme Elcaya and other toilet preparations, is to erect a commodious laboratory in Long Island City.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago has had plans prepared for a two-story and basement addition to the Laboratory of Preventive Medicine at the institution, estimated to cost about \$20,000.

The Aksala Chemical Co., Port Huron, Mich., is taking bids for the initial unit of a new plant. This building will be two-story brick and reinforced-concrete, estimated to cost \$25,000. D. J. Killen is president.

W. J. Webster has been appointed president of the Atlas Powder Company, and J. F. Van Lear elected a vice-president. W. A. Layfield was appointed vice-president and general manager and Leland Lyon secretary and treasurer. Isaac Fogg becomes assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

The combination of the organizations of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., Inc., engineers and constructors, New York, and Dwight P. Robinson & Co., Inc., constructing and consulting engineers, of New York, will be called Dwight P. Robinson and Company, Inc., and will occupy executive offices at 61 Broadway, and engineering and designing offices in the Grand Central Palace, 125 East 46th street, New York.

ALKALOIDS

Atropine Sulphate	Hyoscyne Hydrobromide
Caffeine Alkaloid	Morphine Hydrochloride
Cocaine Hydrochloride	Quinine Hydrochloride
Heroine Hydrochloride	Quinine Sulphate
Scopolamine Hydrobromide	

Strictly conform B.P., U.S.P., J.P.III.

All inquiries promptly attended

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Ethyl Alcohol 190 Proof

We have a large quantity of pure grain alcohol that we will sell to manufacturers holding Internal Revenue licenses for the sale and use of non-beverage grain alcohol, subject to prior sale.

Write, wire or phone for particulars and prices

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Potassium Permanganate Saccharine

CARUS CHEMICAL COMPANY

Manufacturer

LA SALLE, ILL., U. S. A.



WAR DEPARTMENT

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Offers for Sale by Informal Bids

Medical and Hospital Supplies — List No. 2

DRUGS & CHEMICALS

Here are the Conditions of Sale

WHAT IS OFFERED FOR SALE

The Surplus Property Division, Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, offers for Sale the Materials, details of which are given on the following pages. Informal Bids will be accepted at any of the Offices named below UNTIL 3.00 P.M., EASTERN TIME, APRIL 15th., 1920.

INSPECTION INVITED

Goods are sold "as is" f.o.b. point of storage. Inspection is invited and may be made at points of storage indicated for each item. Permits to inspect must be obtained from the Zone Supply Office nearest to the point of storage set forth in the specification under each item. The locations of the Zone Supply Offices are given below.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR BIDS

Each Item offered is identified by the Item Number given. Bids must specify the Item Number of each Item upon which Bids are made. **BIDS MUST BE BASED UPON THE BIDDING UNIT SHOWN FOR EACH ITEM. NO SPECIAL FORM OF BID IS NECESSARY.** Bids may be made by letter or telegram. No deposit will be required when aggregate of bid or bids of any one bidder is \$1,000 or less. When bid or aggregate bids is for more than \$1,000 a 10% deposit thereof must be submitted with the Proposal. Such bidders as may desire to do a continuous business with the Surplus Property Division, may deposit a term guarantee in the sum of not less than \$25,000 with the Surplus Property Division at Washington, D. C., or with the Zone Offices; each term guarantee is to be so worded as to bind the bidder to full compliance with the conditions of any sale with regard to which he may submit proposals, during the lifetime of the guarantee. A term guarantee will not relieve the bidder from the forwarding of his certified check for 10% of the amount of any purchase within 10 days from the notification of award.

WHERE TO SEND BIDS

Address your bids to "Zone Officer" at the nearest of the following offices; (1) Army Supply Base, Boston, Mass.; (2) 461 8th. Ave., New York City; (3) Schenectady, N. Y.; (4) 21st. St. & Oregon Ave., Phila., Pa.; (5) Coco Cola Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; (6) Transportation Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; (7) Army Bldg., 15th. & Dodge Sts., Omaha, Neb.; (8) Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; (9) 17th. & F Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.; (10) Newport News, Va.; (11) Jeffersonville, Ind.; (12) 1819 W. 39th St., Chicago, Ill.; (13) 2nd. & Arsenal Sts., St. Louis, Mo.; (14) Army Supply Base, Poland & Dauphin Sts., New Orleans, La.; (15) San Antonio, Texas; (16) New Cumberland, Pa.; (17) Columbus, Ohio; (18) or at the Surplus Property Division, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. Further information may be obtained from any of the above Offices.

BIDS CLOSE

Bids will be received at the nearest of the Zone Supply Offices, UP TO 3.00 P.M., EASTERN TIME, APRIL 15th., 1920.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any part thereof.

SURPLUS PROPERTY DIVISION

Office of the Quartermaster General

Director of Purchase and Storage

MUNITIONS BLDG.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOR DETAILS OF MATERIALS OFFERED SEE FOLLOWING PAGES

WAR DEPARTMENT

QUARTERMASTER CORPS



Medical and Hospital Supplies List No. 2

<p>Item No. 201-D 1,600 TINS AETHER, U. S. P. ($\frac{1}{4}$ pound in tin) Manufacturer, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Packed 100 tins in case. Stored at St. Louis, Mo. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>	<p>Item No. 209-D 40,500 TINS AETHER, U. S. P. ($\frac{1}{4}$ pound in tin) Manufacturer, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Packed 100 tins in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>	<p>Item No. 217-D 1,400 BOTS. BARBITAL, 324-MGM TABS. (500 tablets in bottle) Manufacturer, Abbott Laboratories. Packed 100 bottles in case. Stored at Chicago, Ill. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>
<p>Item No. 202-D 30,400 TINS AETHER, U. S. P. ($\frac{1}{4}$ pound in tin) Manufacturer, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Packed 100 tins in case. Stored at San Francisco, Cal. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>	<p>Item No. 210-D 21,300 TUBES AETHYLIS CHLORIDUM, U. S. P. (Kelsene) (1 ounce in tube) Manufacturer, Fries Bros. Packed 100 tubes in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>	<p>Item No. 218-D 2,000 POUNDS CAMPHORA, PULVIS (40 pounds in case) Manufacturer, George H. Bonner Co. Packed 40 pounds in case. Stored at New York. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>
<p>Item No. 203-D 5,000 TINS AETHER, U. S. P. ($\frac{1}{4}$ pound in tin) Manufacturer, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Packed 100 tins in case. Stored at San Antonio, Texas. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>	<p>Item No. 211-D 4,320 BOTS. ARGENTI NITRAS, FUSUS, U. S. P. (1 ounce in bottle) Manufacturer, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. Packed 240 bottles in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>	<p>Item No. 219-D 3,520 POUNDS CAMPHORA, PULVIS (40 pounds in case) Manufacturer, George H. Bonner Co. Packed 40 pounds in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>
<p>Item No. 204-D 30,000 TINS AETHER, U. S. P. ($\frac{1}{4}$ pound in tin) Manufacturer, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Packed 100 tins in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>	<p>Item No. 212-D 8,100 BOTS. ARGYROL EQUIVALENT (1 ounce in bottle) Manufacturer, 7,600 bottles manufactured by E. R. Squibb & Sons, 500 bottles by Heyden Chemical Works. Packed 19 cases—250 bottles, 13 cases—240 bottles, 1 case—230 bottles. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>	<p>Item No. 220-D 7,000 BOTS. CAPSICUM TABS. 32-MGM (500 tablets in bottle) Manufacturer, R. J. Strassenburgh Co., Allaire Woodward Co., and Merrell Co. Packed 200 bottles to case and 300 bottles to case. Stored at Chicago, Ill. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>
<p>Item No. 205-D 31,500 TINS AETHER, U. S. P. ($\frac{1}{4}$ pound in tin) Manufacturer, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Packed 100 tins in case. Stored at Chicago, Ill. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>	<p>Item No. 213-D 5,130 BOTS. ARGYROL EQUIVALENT (Solargentum) (1 ounce in bottle) Manufacturer, E. R. Squibb & Sons. Packed 12 cases—240 bottles to case, 9 cases—250 bottles to case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>	<p>Item No. 221-D 800 BOTS. CHLORALUM HYDRATUM, U. S. P. (4 ounces in bottle) Manufacturer, Merck & Co. Packed 100 bottles in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>
<p>Item No. 206-D 14,850 TINS AETHER, U. S. P. ($\frac{1}{4}$ pound in tin) Manufacturer, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Packed 80 tins in case. Stored at St. Louis, Mo. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>	<p>Item No. 214-D 700 BOTTLES ARGYROL EQUIVALENT (1 ounce in bottle) Manufacturer, Parke-Davis Co. Packed 3 cases—200 bottles in case, 1 case—100 bottles in case. Stored at Chicago, Ill. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>	<p>Item No. 222-D 25 BOTS. CHLORALUM HYDRATUM, U. S. P. (1 pound in bottle) Manufacturer, Hirsch Laboratories. Packed 25 bottles in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, the lot.</p>
<p>Item No. 207-D 20,200 TINS AETHER, U. S. P. ($\frac{1}{4}$ pound in tin) Manufacturer, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Packed 100 tins in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>	<p>Item No. 215-D 15,000 TUBES ATROPINAE SULPHAS, 0.65-MGM HYPO. TABS. (20 in tube) Manufacturer, Eli Lilly Co. Packed 5,000 tubes in case. Stored at Chicago, Ill. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>	<p>Item No. 223-D 12,000 TINS CHLOROFORMUM, U. S. P. ($\frac{1}{4}$ pound in tin) Manufacturer, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Packed 100 tins in case. Stored at St. Louis, Mo. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>
<p>Item No. 208-D 24,300 TINS AETHER, U. S. P. ($\frac{1}{4}$ pound in tin) Manufacturer, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Packed 100 tins in case. Stored at Washington, D. C. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>	<p>Item No. 216-D 240 BOTS. BARBITAL, 324-MGM TABS. (100 tablets in bottle) Manufacturer, Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill. Packed 240 bottles in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, the lot.</p>	<p>Item No. 224-D 7,000 TINS CHLOROFORMUM, U. S. P. ($\frac{1}{4}$ pound in tin) Manufacturer, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Packed 100 tins in case. Stored at Schenectady, N. Y. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.</p>

FOR CONDITIONS OF SALE SEE OPPOSITE PAGE



WAR DEPARTMENT

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Medical and Hospital Supplies List No. 2

Item No. 225-D
2,500 BOTS. CHLOROTOME, 324-MGM. TABLETS

(500 tablets in bottle)
Manufacturer, Parke-Davis Co. Packed 4 cases of 50 bottles each, 23 cases of 100 bottles each. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 226-D
292 BOTS. CUPRI SULPHAS, U. S. P.
(8 ounces in bottle)

Manufacturer, Schieffelin & Co. Packed 2 cases—50 bottles in case, 4 cases—48 bottles in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 227-D
23 BOXES CUPRI SULPHAS, U. S. P.
(20 pounds in box)

Manufacturer, Schieffelin & Co. Packed 20 pounds in box. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 box.

Item No. 228-D
9,900 BOXES CUPRI SULPHAS, U. S. P.
(1 pound in box)

Manufacturers, 8,600 boxes, H. Kirk White & Co., 1,300 boxes, Ludwig Remedy Co. Packed 100 boxes in case. Stored at St. Louis, Mo. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 229-D
500 BOXES CUPRI SULPHAS, U. S. P.
(1 pound in box)

Manufacturer, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, 400 boxes, 100 boxes, unknown. Packed 2 cases—200 boxes in case, 1 case—100 boxes in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 230-D
22 BOXES CUPRI SULPHAS, U. S. P.
($\frac{1}{2}$ pound in box)

Manufacturer, unknown. Packed 22 boxes in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, the lot.

Item No. 231-D
2,800 BOTTLES DIGITALIS TABS.
(500 tablets in bottle)

(Each tab. represents 0.3 cc. Tinct. Digitalis)
Manufacturer, Merrell Chemical Co. Packed 100 bottles in case. Stored at Washington, D. C. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 232-D
1,400 BOTTLES DIGITALIS TABS.
(500 tablets in bottle)

(Each tab. represents 0.3 cc. Tinct. Digitalis)
Manufacturer, Parke-Davis Co. Packed 200 bottles in case. Stored at Chicago, Ill. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 233-D
64,500 BOTTLES HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM (Antiseptic Tabs.)
(250 tablets in bottle)

Manufacturer, E. R. Squibb & Son. Packed 50 bottles in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case. Formulae.

Ammonii chloridum 475 mgms.
Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum 500 mgms

One tablet to one quart of water makes a 1 to 1,000 solution.

Item No. 234-D
5,000 BOTTLES HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE 0.5 MGM. TABS.
(1,000 tablets in bottle)

Manufacturer, unknown. Packed 100 bottles in case. Stored at Chicago, Ill. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 235-D
10,700 BOTTLES HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE, 32-MGM. TABS.
(1,000 tablets in bottle)

Manufacturer, unknown. Packed 100 bottles in case. Stored at Chicago, Ill. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 236-D
18,687 BOTTLES HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE, 32-MGM. TABS.
(1,000 tablets in bottle)

Manufacturer, Nelson, Baker Co., Moore & Co., Swan & Myer Co., and McCambridge Co. Packed 90 cases—200 bottles to case, 1 case—87 bottles to case. Stored at Washington, D. C. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 237-D
99 CARTONS IPECACUANHA, PULVIS, U. S. P.
(8 ounces in carton)

Manufacturer, Allaire, Woodward Co. Packed 99 cartons in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, the lot.

Item No. 238-D
900 CARTONS IPECACUANHA, PULVIS, U. S. P.
(4 ounces in carton)

Manufacturer, S. P. Penick & Co. Packed 100 cartons in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 239-D
60 BOTTLES IPECACUANHA, PULVIS, U. S. P.
(3 ounces in bottles)

Manufacturer, unknown. Packed 60 bottles in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, the lot.

Item No. 240-D
1,600 BOTS. IPECACUANHA, PULVIS, U. S. P.
(4 ounces in bottle)

Manufacturer, S. P. Penick & Co. Packed 100 bottles in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 241-D
235 BOTTLES IPECACUANHA, PULVIS, U. S. P.
(3 ounces in bottle)

Manufacturer, Hirsch Laboratories. Packed 235 bottles in case. Stored at St. Louis, Mo. Minimum bid considered, the lot.

Item No. 242-D
1,550 BOTTLES LIQUOR HYDROGENII DIOXIDE, U. S. P.
(1 pound in bottle)

Manufacturer, Hydrox Chemical Co. Packed 25 bottles in case. Stored at Chicago, Ill. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 243-D
328,126 TINS MAGNESII SULPHAS, U. S. P.
(4 pounds in tin)

Manufacturer, Lennox Chemical Co. Packed 13,761 cases—24 tins in case, 1 case—22 tins in case. Stored at Columbus, Ohio. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 244-D
50,000 TINS MAGNESII SULPHAS, U.S.P.
(4 pounds in tin)

Manufacturer, Liberty Mfg. Co. Packed 2,083 cases—24 tins in case, 1 case—8 tins in case. Stored at Washington, D. C. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 245-D
5,000 TUBES NITROGLYCERINE, 0.65 MGM. HYPO. TABS.
(20 tablets in tube)

Manufacturer, Sharpe & Dohme. Packed 5,000 tubes in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, the lot.

Item No. 246-D
26 TINS OLEUM TEREBINTHINAE RECTIFICATUM, U. S. P.
(5 gallons in tin)

Manufacturer, Madison Trading Co. Packed 2 tins in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 247-D
182 TINS OLEUM TEREBINTHINAE RECTIFICATUM, U. S. P.
(5 gallons in tin)

Manufacturer, Pine Tree Brand "T.S." New York. Packed 2 tins in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

FOR CONDITIONS OF SALE SEE FIRST PAGE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT

WAR DEPARTMENT

QUARTERMASTER CORPS



Medical and Hospital Supplies List No. 2

Item No. 248-D

15,400 BOTTLES PHENOL, U. S. P.
(½ pound in bottle)

Manufacturer, Monsanto Chemical Works. Packed 50 bottles in case. Stored at Washington, D. C. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 249-D

1,600 TINS PHENOL, U. S. P.
(5 pounds in tin)

Manufacturer, Merck & Co. Packed 20 tins in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 250-D

1,000 BOTTLES PHENOL, U. S. P.
(5 pounds in bottle)

Manufacturer, unknown. Packed 20 bottles in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 251-D

700 BOTTLES PHENOL, U. S. P.
(1 pound in bottle)

Manufacturer, Merck & Co. Packed 50 bottles in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 252-D

200 BOTTLES PHENOL, U. S. P.
(½ pound in bottle)

Manufacturer, Hirsch Laboratories. Packed 50 bottles in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 253-D

1,000 TUBES PILOCARPINAE HYDRO-CHLORIDUM, 8-MGM. HYPO. TABS.
(20 in tube)

Manufacturer, Sharpe & Dohme. Packed 1,000 tubes in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, the lot.

Item No. 254-D

5,400 BOTTLES PILULAE ALOINI COMPOSITAE, OR TABS.
(500 tablets in bottle)

Manufacturer, Frederick Stearns & Co. Packed 100 bottles in case. Stored at Washington, D. C. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Formulae:
Aloinummgms. 8
Belladonnae fol. ex.mgms. 8
Oleoresina capsicimgms. 2.7
Podophylli resinamgms. 8
Strychninamgms. .8

Item No. 255-D

2,800 BOTTLES PILULAE ALOINI COMPOSITAE, OR TABS.
(500 tablets in bottle)

Manufacturer, Bristol-Myers Co. Packed 3 cases—200 bottles in case, 22 cases—100 bottles in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 256-D

4,400 BOTTLES PILULAE ALOINI COMPOSITAE, OR TABS.
(500 tablets in bottles)

Manufacturers, 2,500 bottles, Bristol-Myers Co. 1,500 bottles, R. J. Strassenburgh & Co., 400 bottles, Parke-Davis Co. Packed 100 and 300 bottles in case. Stored at St. Louis, Mo. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 257-D

1,700 BOTS. PILULAE CATHARTICAE COMPOSITAE, OR TABS.
(1,000 tablets in bottle)

Manufacturer, 1,000 bottles, Frederick Stearns & Co., 700 bottles, Fred C. Arner Co. Packed 50 and 100 bottles in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 258-D

549 TINS PLUMBI ACETAS, U. S. P.
(1 pound in tin)

Manufacturer, Huron Chemical Co. Packed 6 cases of 88 tins each and 1 case of 21 tins. Stored at St. Louis, Mo. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 259-D

6,150 TINS PLUMBI ACETAS, U. S. P.
(1 pound in tin)

Manufacturer, 4,400 tins, Huron Chemical Co., 50 tins, E. R. Squibb & Sons, 1,700 tins, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. Packed 50 cases—88 tins in case, 2 cases—25 tins in case, 17 cases—100 tins in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 260-D

249 BOTTLES PLUMBI ACETAS, U. S. P.
(2 pounds in bottle)

Manufacturers 125 bottles, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., 100 bottles Germon Mfg. Co., 24 bottles, E. R. Squibb & Sons. Packed 9 cases—25 bottles in case, 1 case—24 bottles in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 261-D

2,723 BOTS. PROTARGOL EQUIVALENT (Silver Protein)
(1 ounce in bottle)

Manufacturer, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Packed 10 cases—250 bottles in case, 1 case—223 bottles in case. Stored at Washington, D. C. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 262-D

12,240 BOTS. PROTARGOL EQUIVALENT (Proganol)
(1 ounce in bottle)

Manufacturer, Heyden Chemical Co. Packed 240 bottles in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 263-D

6,666 BOTS. PROTARGOL EQUIVALENT (Protargentum)
(1 ounce in bottle)

Manufacturer, 160 bottles, E. R. Squibb & Sons, 6,500 bottles, unknown. Packed 160 and 250 bottles in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 264-D

26,640 BOTS. PROTARGOL EQUIVALENT (Proganol)
(1 ounce in bottle)

Manufacturer, Heyden Chemical Works. Packed 240 bottles in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 265-D

8,500 BOTS. PROTARGOL EQUIVALENT (Protargentum)
(1 ounce in bottle)

Manufacturer, E. R. Squibb & Sons. Packed 250 bottles in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 266-D

5,500 BOTS. PROTARGOL EQUIVALENT (Silver Protein)
(1 ounce in bottle)

Manufacturer, Heyden Chemical Works. Packed 250 bottles in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 267-D

9,875 CANS QUININAE SULPHAS, CRYSTALS, U. S. P.
(1 ounce in can)

Manufacturer, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, Smith, Kline & French Co. Packed 250 cans in case. Stored at New York. Minimum bid considered 1 case.

Item No. 268-D

300 BOTTLES QUININAE SULPHAS, CRYSTALS, U. S. P.
(1 pound in bottle)

Manufacturer, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. Packed 25 bottles in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 269-D

200 BOTTLES QUININAE SULPHAS, CRYSTALS, U. S. P.
(1 ounce in bottle)

Manufacturer, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. Packed 200 bottles in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, the lot.

Item No. 270-D

1,900 TUBES SCOPOLAMINAE HYDRO-BROMIDUM, 0.65-MGM. HYPO. TABS.
(20 tablets in tube)

Manufacturer, Sharpe & Dohme. Packed 1,900 tubes in case. Stored at St. Louis, Mo. Minimum bid considered, the lot.

FOR CONDITIONS OF SALE SEE FIRST PAGE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT



WAR DEPARTMENT

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Medical and Hospital Supplies List No. 2

Item No. 271-D
89 KEGS SODII BORAS, PULVIS, U.S.P.
 (100 pounds in keg)

Manufacturer, Charles Pfizer Co. Packed 100 pounds in keg. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 keg.

Item No. 272-D
3,880 BOTTLES SPIRITUS AMMONIAE AROMATICUS, U. S. P.
 (½ pound in bottle)

Manufacturer, E. R. Squibb & Sons and Bowman, Mell & Co. Packed 50 and 80 bottles in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 273-D
10 TINS SPIRITUS AMMONIAE AROMATICUS, U. S. P.
 (2 gallons in tin)

Manufacturer, E. R. Squibb & Sons. Packed one tin in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 274-D
3,250 TUBES STROPHANTHINUM, 0.5-MGM. HYPO. TABS.
 (20 tablets in tube)

Manufacturer, H. K. Mulford Co. Packed 3,250 tubes in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, the lot.

Item No. 275-D
145,000 TUBES STRYCHNINAE SULPHAS, 1-MGM. HYPO. TABS.
 (30 tablets in tube)

Manufacturer, M. C. Lilley Co. Packed 5,000 tubes in case. Stored at Newport News, Va. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 276-D
2,300 BOTS. STRYCHNINAE SULPHAS, 1-MGM. HYPO. TABS.
 (250 tablets in bottle)

Manufacturer, John T. Milliken & Sons. Packed 11 cases—200 bottles in case, 1 case—100 bottles in case. Stored at St. Louis, Mo. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 277-D
13,300 CARTONS SULPHUR LOTUM, U. S. P.
 (1 pound in carton)

Manufacturer, Nassau Sulphur Works. Packed 100 cartons in case. Stored at St. Louis, Mo. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 278-D
26,500 CARTONS SULPHUR LOTUM, U. S. P.
 (1 pound in carton)

Manufacturer, Nassau Sulphur Works. Packed 100 cartons in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 279-D
3 BAGS SULPHUR LOTUM, U. S. P.
 (200 pounds in bag)

Manufacturer, unknown. Packed 200 pounds in bags. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, the lot.

Item No. 280-D
7,100 BOTTLES TROCHISCI AMMONII CHLORIDI TABS.
 (250 tablets in bottle)

Manufacturer, Glens Falls Pharmaceutical Co. and Sharpe & Dohme. Packed 50 and 200 bottles in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 281-D
5,500 BOTTLES TROCHISCI AMMONII CHLORIDI TABS.
 (250 tablets in bottle)

Manufacturer, Glens Falls Pharmaceutical Co., Fred C. Arner & Co. and Jos. Triner Mfg. Chemist. Packed 200, 100, and 50 bottles in case. Stored at St. Louis, Mo. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 282-D
17,500 BOTTLES TROCHISCI AMMONII CHLORIDI TABS.
 (250 tablets in bottle)

Manufacturer, Allaire Woodward Co. Packed 50 bottles in case. Stored at Chicago, Ill. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 283-D
50,104 JARS UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS, U. S. P.
 30% CALOMEL
 (2 pounds in jar)

Manufacturer, E. R. Squibb & Sons. Packed 4,175 cases—12 jars to case, 1 case—4 jars to case. Stored at Schenectady, N. Y. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 284-D
5,000 JARS UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS, U. S. P.
 30% CALOMEL
 (2 pounds in jar)

Manufacturer, Pitman-Moore Co. Packed 416 cases—12 jars in case, 1 case—3 jars in case. Stored at St. Louis, Mo. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 285-D
1,296 JARS UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS, U. S. P.
 30% CALOMEL
 (2 pounds in jar)

Manufacturer, E. R. Squibb & Sons. Packed 12 jars in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 286-D
1,200 CARTONS ZINCI SULPHAS, U.S.P.
 (1 pound in carton)

Manufacturer, National Chemical Products Co. Packed 100 cartons in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 287-D
1,920 BOTS. FLUIDEXTRACTUM COLCHICI SEMINIS, U. S. P.
 (1 ounce in bottle)

Manufacturer, Eli Lilly & Co. Packed 240 bottles in case. Stored at St. Louis, Mo. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 288-D
3,000 TUBES SCOPOLAMINAS HYDROBROMIDUM 0.65-MGM. HYPO. TABS.
 (20 tablets in tube)

Manufacturer, Sharpe & Dohme. Packed 3,000 tubes in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered, the lot.

Item No. 289-D
3,880 PACKAGES SODII BORAS, PULVIS, U. S. P.
 (1 pound in package)

Manufacturer, Pacific Coast Borax Co. Packed 24 packages in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 290-D
3,800 CARTONS SULPHUR LOTUM, U.S.P.
 (1 pound in carton)

Manufacturer, Nassau Sulphur Works. Packed 100 cartons in case. Stored at Atlanta, Ga. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 291-D
50,000 TUBES NITROGLYCERINE 0.65 MGM. HYPO. TABS., U. S. P.
 (25 tablets in tube)

Manufacturer, Parke-Davis & Co. Packed 1,000 tubes in case. Stored at Washington, D. C. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

ITEM No. 292-D
9,562 TUBES QUININAE DIHYDROCHLORIDUM, 32-MGM. HYPO. TABS.
 (25 tablets in tube)

Manufacturer, Parke-Davis & Co. Packed 1 case—5,000 tubes in case, 1 case—4,562 tubes in case. Stored at Washington, D. C. Minimum bid considered, 1 case.

Item No. 293-D
400 BOTTLES SACCHARUM LACTIS, PULVIS, U. S. P.
 (1 pound in bottle)

Manufacturer, Smith, Kline & French Co. Packed 100 bottles in case. Stored at Philadelphia, Pa. Minimum bid considered,

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